

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Horror-mimic questions
Slick and smooth—
how Alan
Whicker works
Chess crunch
Moscow high noon
with Karpov
and Kasparov
Death in LA
The mass murders
that have
stopped a city
Testing time
Will England's
cricket hopes
turn to Ashes?

Portfolio

Yesterday's Times Portfolio
competition prize was won by
Mrs Anne Holland of Harrow,
Middlesex. Portfolio list, page
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Teachers in national strike ballot

The National Union of Teachers is to open the new school term next week with the first national ballot of its 235,000 members on strike action. Exemptions for schools in most local authorities are likely to end.

Street parking insurance ban

One of Britain's largest insurance companies is refusing to give comprehensive cover on cars parked overnight on streets in areas of London, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, except in exceptional circumstances.

Israeli sweep

Israeli troops raided Arab villages in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, killing 13 and wounding 100. The sweep was part of a campaign to clear suspected guerrillas only hours before 113 Arabs were released from Adlat prison.

Jobless trend

Warwick University's Institute for Employment Research predicts that unemployment will fall slightly over the next two years before continuing to rise.

Basque worries

The Basque Chief Minister, Señor José Antonio Ardanza, said Spain's entry into the EEC would cause more unemployment and lead to radical exploitation of social tensions.

GLC road fears

Government plans to spend up to £1,500 million on trunk roads in London have been condemned by the GLC as likely to bring "motorway blight".

Flick trial

Two former West German economics ministers will appear in court today charged with accepting bribes from the Flick company in return for favours.

Cram off track

Steve Cram's hamstring injury has put an end to his track season, though he still hopes to compete in a street race in London next month.

Wrong image

High-calibre candidates are ignoring jobs in British industry because of its bad image, says a political buffer for the BBC.

Leader page 11

Letters: On agriculture, from Prof D. Harvey, NW Passage, from Mr Jack Davis.
Leading articles: British Rail; Brazilian economy; Air safety.
Features: pages 2, 10.
A political buffer for the BBC; Botha and the generals; India's new family planning drive; a profile of David Gower.
Books, page 9.
James Fenton on Lord Kitchener, John Selwyn Gummer on Cardinal Manning, Basil Boothroy on clichés.
Obituary, page 32.
Major-General Patrick Willsey-Wilsey, Sir Edward Paris.

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Union to seek talks on men dismissed over driver-only trains

Bitter defeat for NUR as guards vote against strike

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

British Rail was confident last night of a rapid and wholesale introduction of efficiency measures throughout the network after a surprise vote against strike action by 11,500 guards over the principle of driver-only trains.

In a humiliating result for union leaders, the guards voted by 4,815 to 4,560 against industrial action in the first such ballot conducted by the National Union of Railwaymen.

The result will be seen as a sign that the 1984 Trade Union Act under which the poll was conducted, may act as a break on large-scale confrontations with nationalised industries. The Government will derive much satisfaction from the outcome and will argue that the experience of the miners will have strongly influenced the guards' decision.

Mr John Palette, BR's managing director of personnel, said he was pleased with the result, looked forward to co-operating with the NUR and other unions and hoped that they would now begin to "realise that it is 1985".

The NUR executive decided to call a special general meeting to reassess its outright embargo on talks with management over driver-only operations. The conference is likely to take place after next week's congress.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, the union's general secretary, is also to seek an early meeting with the British Rail Board to pursue reinstatement of the 250 guards who have been dismissed for refusing to co-operate with the new system.

Officials were saying that it was a vindication of the hard-line management strategy of Sir Bob Ried, chairman of BR, who was trying to wipe out a 250-guard strike.

Mr Palette said that the 250 guards dismissed for refusing to

co-operate over one-man trains during the past six weeks would "stay sacked for the moment".

Later last night Mr Knapp and his 26-strong executive were meeting to lick their wounds and resolve the dilemma. Despite the "no" vote in the poll, the union's conference has mandated the leadership to discuss one-man operation with management.

If union and management do not arrive at an agreement over the dismissed men, the network

could still face sporadic unofficial action which could cripple services.

Announcing the result, Mr Knapp claimed that the guards had voted in an atmosphere of intimidation. They had to cope with threats during working hours and against a background of up to four million unemployed.

The NUR leadership could derive little satisfaction, however, from the 52 per cent to 48 per cent vote against their advice to take action.

Mr Knapp said his union had conducted the campaign in a "positive and straightforward

manner" and had elicited "tremendous public support" for the union's stand, especially on the grounds of safety.

The national conflict has arisen because management has been attempting to spread driver-only trains from St Pancras-Bedford line, where the NUR has sanctioned its operation, to other areas.

Guards have been dismissed for refusing to co-operate with the new system at Immingham on Humberline, at Glasgow Central, King's Cross and depots at Margam and Llanelli in South Wales.

Although the ballot may have diminished Mr Knapp's public credibility, it may have strengthened his hand on the executive. He has argued privately in the past that the union should arrive at some accommodation with management on driver-only trains.

The union suffered another blow earlier this year when it called out its members on the London Underground over a similar issue and few of them responded. This debacle was in part responsible for the change of rules to introduce balloting under last year's Trade Union Act.

The ballot result indicates that another referendum to be held among NUR members at British Rail Engineering will probably go against action. Management announced earlier this year that the workshops at Swindon would be closed and that the Glasgow complex would be run down.

Responding to the ballot result, Mr Palette said it would come as a "welcome relief, not only to all our customers but to everyone else who cares about the need for a modern, competitive railway."

This result must surely mean that the headway made in settling the dispute is now made in settling the dispute.

Continued on back page, col 5



Mr Knapp yesterday announcing the guards' vote against strike action (Photograph: John Voos)

Kohl sacks intelligence chief in spy scandal

From Our Correspondent Bonn

Another East German spy was uncovered in West Germany yesterday as two more suspects were retained in Switzerland and an East German couple were arrested in London.

The Swiss arrest of an unidentified German couple at their home in the canton of Lucerne last Sunday came after a tip-off from West German counter-intelligence, whose senior spy hunter, Herr Hans-Joachim Tiedge, fled to East Germany last week.

Bonn sources said the new East German spy in West Germany, who was not identified, had escaped to East Berlin. He was said to have been a long-time friend of an official in the counter-intelligence service in Cologne, where Herr Tiedge was in charge of operations against East German spies.

Reports in Bonn said the official and his friend went on holiday together to the Neusiedler lake near Vienna, where the friend introduced him to an East German agent who tried to persuade him to defect. The official is said to have felt that he was kidnapped, but he managed to "free" himself.

The friend went to East Germany, while the agent disappeared, the reports said. The official then drove back to Cologne, where he reported the incident to his superiors.

The new spy report came as Chancellor Kohl dismissed the head of his secret service, Herr Herbert Hellenbroich, who was Herr Tiedge's chief in counter-intelligence until last month.

Herr Kohl will officially announce Herr Hellenbroich's dismissal today together with other measures.

The new secret service head was named last night as Herr Hans-Georg Wiese, aged 57, at present the West German Ambassador to Nato.

The Social Democrat opposition in Bonn is still determined to press for the dismissal of the Interior Minister, Herr Friedrich Zimmermann.

Secrets Hearing, page 3

BA finds cracks in 4 aircraft engines

From Our Correspondent Bonn

British Airways has withdrawn four Boeing 737 aircraft from service after the discovery of cracks in the combustion chambers of their Pratt & Whitney JT8D-15 jet engines.

Eight engines are being removed from the aircraft to be stripped and minutely inspected.

The engines are identical to one which exploded and caught fire killing 54 people on a Boeing 737 taking off for Corfu from Manchester airport last Thursday.

In Derby, Orion Airways engineers are dismantling an engine after removing it from a Boeing 737 when it showed "cloudiness" on an X-ray inspection yesterday.

British Airways disclosed the engine defects after completing engine tests started at the weekend on 12 of its 44 737s.

It is understood that progressive discoveries of the faults in the cooling assembly of the combustion chambers in the jets precipitated Tuesday's Civil Aviation Authority order to ground and check aircraft carrying the engine.

Meanwhile holidaymakers offered few complaints despite delays of up to seven hours as the quarter of Britain's Boeing 737 aircraft were grounded.

Airline spokesmen said most passengers appeared relieved and reassured that the detailed examinations of the engines had been called in the wake of the last week's explosion and fire in which 54 people died.

All the inspections, using X-ray analysis, were expected to be completed by early today.

The overnight withdrawal of 26 of the 110 Boeing 737s, operated by British carriers, caused delays averaging about two hours for about 2,000 travellers.

Gatwick and Luton airports hardest hit but the delays were minimized by juggling schedules and chartering other aircraft. Most holiday traffic is concentrated around week-end arrivals and departures.

Passengers were advised to check in as normal.

Other reports, page 2

Leading article, page 11

Cape blacks die as police halt Mandela march

From Gerald Shaw, Cape Town

Four South African blacks were killed and 11 injured in fierce clashes outside Cape Town yesterday. Police and military mounted a massive security operation to prevent a protest march of churchmen, nuns and students to Pollsmoor Prison to call for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, who has been in jail since the 1960s.

There were running clashes between police and groups of demonstrators attempting to assemble for the march, which was declared illegal.

The clamp-down on the march triggered off a major riot in Guguletu, the principal black township. Newsmen were excluded by police and some were arrested, but journalists flying over the township in a light aircraft reported that a beer hall and several cars were on fire.

Terrified Guguletu residents told of being caught in the cross-fire in repeated clashes between gangs of stone-throwing black youths and police, who opened fire with rubber bullets and shotguns using birdshot ammunition. Falls of smoke and tear gas enveloped the township and barricades of burning tyres barred road.

Police said four blacks had died and that 11 were injured. Seven policemen were also hurt.

Among those detained by police yesterday were a leading Cape churchman the Rev Abel Hendricks of the Methodist Church, Dr Richard Stevens, a lecturer at the University of the Western Cape, and Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio, a lecturer in the department of religious studies at the University of Cape Town.

The detention on Tuesday of Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and the leading anti-apartheid activist in the Cape, foreshadowed yesterday's crackdown which, by mid-afternoon, seemed to have effectively frustrated Dr Boesak's plans to assemble 25,000 marchers in a sports stadium in the coloured housing estate of Athlone.

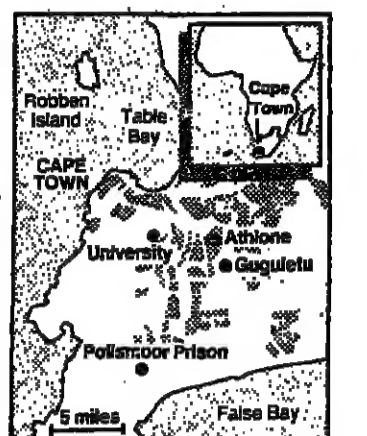
Police in armoured vehicles, supported by troops of the South African Defence Force in

armoured troop carriers, sealed off the nearby black townships of Guguletu and Nyanga and set up a cordon around the sports stadium.

Outside the stadium a series of charges by police using whips drove intending marchers away.

Police, supported by a hovering helicopter, confronted 4,000 black students as a roadblock at Rondebosch and broke up the march with tear gas and whips. A marching column of 2,000 white students was dispersed in Rondebosch in similar fashion.

Later reports, not confirmed by police, said students of the University of the Western Cape re-assembled later at the Hewart Training College, Athlone, and that police had opened fire on them.



Blacks to strike at seven mines

Johannesburg

A strike threat in South Africa's gold and coal mines was averted last night when the black National Union of Mineworkers accepted an improved pay offer from the Anglo-American Corporation, the country's leading mining company (Ray Kennedy writes).

The union threatened to strike at 29 mines, where it is recognized, but said it would strike only at five gold mines and two collieries owned by Gencor, Goldfields of South Africa and Anglovaal.

Banks and business in chaos after share freeze

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

South Africa's business and banking community was thrown into confusion, announced after the Government's decision, announced without any consultation, to suspend dealings on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and halt foreign exchange dealings till Monday.

The announcement on Tuesday by Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Finance, came within hours of a statement by the government of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, that any tightening of monetary

policy could do nothing towards solving the country's economic difficulties-based.

Yesterday the only justification for the crisis which the business community could see was that the Government was setting up a big gold swap to bolster foreign reserves.

As the rand plunged to a record low of 34.80 cents against the dollar on Tuesday, rumours swept the market that the Reserve Bank was running out of dollars with which to bail out the currency.

Continued on back page, col 3

Why Does Your English Let You Down?



A SIMPLE technique for acquiring a swift mastery of good English has just been announced. It can double your powers of self-expression. It can pay you real dividends in business and social advancement, and give you added poise, self-confidence and personal effectiveness.

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The mirror that needs no glass

Two Scottish scientists have developed a new, cheap, and reliable way of making telescopes - mirrors - which will revolutionise astronomy; and it overcomes the biggest difficulty of translating President Reagan's Star Wars vision into reality - the problem of placing scores of large telescopes in space to bounce laser beams from one side of the earth to the other.

Dr Peter Waddell and Dr Bill King, of Strathclyde University, have succeeded in getting rid entirely of the large, and expensive blocks of glass necessary, until now, for telescope mirrors. Their mirror consists of just the highly polished reflecting surface, on a

layer of very thin plastic, formed into a parabola. It dispenses with the mass of glass which in a traditional instrument is there to provide a smooth support for the thin film of silver or aluminium which usually reflects an image.

Their invention reaches a goal sought unsuccessfully by generations of telescope-makers. At a demonstration yesterday at the university, where the British Association is meeting, Dr Waddell's team showed how they can transform a plastic sheet into a 26-inch telescope mirror; a masterpiece of optical perfection in a matter of seconds.

Creating a glass mirror of that size would take months, and the optical performance would be unlikely to be as good. Now the designers can achieve optical perfection with good accuracy, with the relationship between the focal length and size of the mirror - down to 0.4. The smaller this figure, the greater the light-collecting power. In terms of telescope making, it means about ten times the light-collecting power of the best conventional mirror.

Because the mirrors are flexible, the curvature can be adjusted according to the needs of the astronomer, like the zoom-lens of a camera, though more accurately, and with less distortion. High curvatures and short focal length are required

for infra-red astronomy; shallower curves for observations of ordinary light.

Dr Waddell claims that the only restriction on the size of the mirror is that of the aluminium plastic sheet. At the moment, the largest is 48 inches across; but this is purely a matter of what is commercially available. A method of welding sheets together with "invisible" joints is under development, he said.

An eminent Scottish maker of telescopes, Mr John Brithwaite has joined the team to turn the invention into its full commercial potential. He said: "If I don't join them, I'll be put out of business."

British Association, page 4

Botham warned over his future conduct

Ian Botham, the England cricketer, was warned by the Test and County Cricket Board's disciplinary committee yesterday as to his future conduct following his reactions to umpiring decisions which went against him in the third Test match at Trent bridge.

Botham's England colleague, Graham Gooch, would be welcome in Antigua during the coming winter tour of West Indies now that he has publicly declared his opposition to apartheid. Lester Bird, the Foreign Minister for Antigua, said:

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Teachers in national poll on strike action as new school year opens

By Colin Hughes

The National Union of Teachers is to open the new school term next week with its first national ballot of all 235,000 members on strike action.

The unprecedented drift of the teachers' pay dispute from one school year into the next is being heralded by the firm threat of escalated action which will hit every pupil in the country over the coming weeks.

Up until now the NUT, the largest teachers' union, has exempted schools in most local authorities, because the local authorities have said they supported the teachers' cause.

Since last term, however, Conservative employers have lost their majority on the employers' national negotiating panel, the Burnham committee, but the teachers' union have still failed to win their claim.

Mr Fred Jarvis, the union's general secretary, said yesterday: "Unfortunately those local authorities have not honoured their commitment of support for the teachers' claim, and so there will be no more exemptions."

Universal disruptive sanctions are also being extended, and now mean that the Government's plans to introduce new courses for the General Certificate of Secondary Education, Advanced Supplementary levels, and the Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education, will not be able to go ahead in September 1986 as planned.

The NUT is meeting the second largest union, the National Association of School-

masters/Union of Women Teachers, over the next few days, to discuss joint refusal to cooperate with all curriculum development projects.

Sanctions are being further tightened, so that NUT members will now be urged to do no more than teach classes, prepare for them, and mark pupils' work. That means all out-of-school activities, except those already planned and paid for, will be "blackout".

Some schools have gone back this week, but most NUT members will pick up ballot forms on strike action when they return next week. The vote will be for half-day strikes affecting the whole country on staggered days, on which regional rallies and demonstrations are to be staged.

They will be followed by a second ballot seeking support for renewed three-day strikes, and, for the first time, "guerilla" strikes aimed at individual schools.

On top of that, teachers in the Blackpool, Torquay and Bournemouth areas will be called on to walk out locally to coincide with the main party conferences.

The teachers' panel is seeking a minimum 7.5 per cent to settle the 1985 claims, with an employers' commitment to restore salaries to the level of the teachers' comparable pay status in 1974.

The latest employers' offer is for 6.06 per cent, with conditions attached and no future commitment. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, earlier this month

proposed a package offering an extra £200 million on the salary bill next year, which the unions have rejected as "jam tomorrow".

Mr Brian Rusbridge, secretary to the employers' panel, has written to Mr Jarvis saying that local education authority leaders will reconsider their response at a meeting tomorrow.

Mr Jarvis said he believed teachers were more determined than before, and unflinching in their determination to continue the dispute "until the next general election, if need be."

He thought that the "top people's" pay award announced in July, criticized by the government's own backbenchers, had given a boost to public support for teachers.

Sir Keith's package for more money next year had been a "piece of hasty window-dressing", intended to "appease and satisfy public opinion that the government was going to do something about teachers' pay in the wake of the top people's award."

Mr Jarvis added: "There will come a time when the Prime Minister will not be able to resist pressure from her backbenchers to settle the dispute with the teachers. The union was prepared to continue stepping up action until that time."

The NUT's strong words are unchanged from the opening of the dispute, but the new term begins with unity among all the other teachers' unions, barring the non-strike Professionals Association of Teachers in favour of allowing disruption to bite deeper than it has so far.



Miss Peggy Butler at the door of her thirteenth century shop in Lacock (Photograph: Suresh Karadik)

Village shop a museum piece

By Rupert Morris

The descendants of Billy Bunter will be relieved to learn that at least one village shop is not to disappear, forced out of business by the supermarket and the modern shop's reliance on the motor car.

Miss Peggy Butler, aged 65, postmistress in the picturesque village of Lacock, Wiltshire, is to turn into a museum the thirteenth century shop which has belonged to her family for 90 years. It will be a place

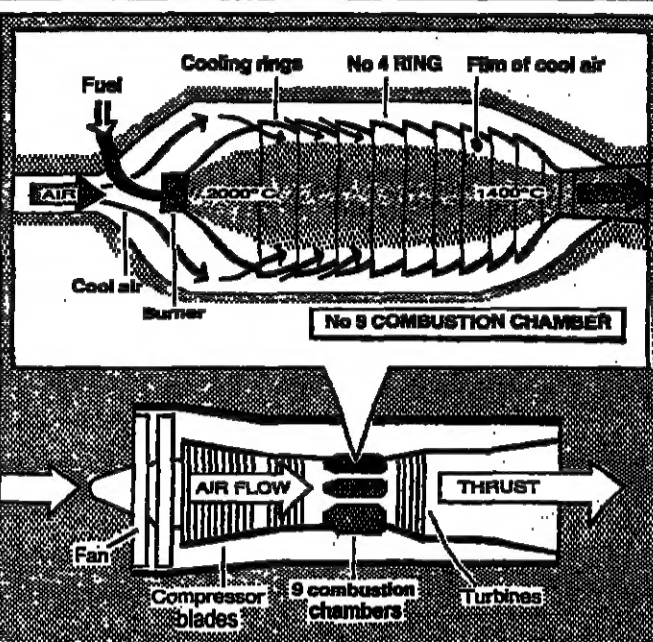
where the fat owl and his greedy chums could gaze upon shelves groaning with jars of bulseyes, toffees and marshmallows, and dream of long-forgotten dormitory feasts before the discovery of muniti and yoga exercises for the under-11s.

Miss Butler is an unashamed sentimentalist.

"I blame the invention of the motor car for most things", she said yesterday. She blamed it

particularly for persuading people to make the four mile journey to Chippenham instead of patronizing the village shops which once included a butcher, baker, shoe shop, electrician, undertaker, wheelwright and two blacksmiths.

But like many other inhabitants of Lacock, Miss Butler is well aware of the potential of tourism, which has seen old village businesses replaced by a goldsmith, a pottery studio and a National Trust gift shop.



Combustion chamber and the suspect cooling ring

Turbine cooling ring linked to jet fire

By Colin Hughes

The Civil Aviation Authority's directive to check all Pratt and Whitney JT8D engines with modified combustion chambers has effectively pinned down the cause of last Thursday's disastrous Boeing 737 fire at Manchester Airport to a single cooling ring inside the port engine.

The turbo-fan engine's power-pack is its burners, nine of them in the JT8D, ranged in a ring round the inside of the engine. Each burner is fired by mixing fuel and air from separate ducts at temperatures reaching 2,000°C. That hot air is blasted backwards to hit the turbine fans at temperatures of around 1,400°C.

Clearly, if left exposed, the burner flames would be lethal.

The combustion chamber, which is the key to the Manchester disaster, acts as a protective guard around the flame.

It comprises a series of interlocking cooling rings of machined heat-resistant alloy, running back like an armadillo's skin-plates to contain the flame.

It now appears that the fault with the Manchester 737's port engine was a crack in the fourth cooling ring, which fouled up the cooling air supply. Eventually the flame came into contact with the casing and burnt a hole through it, causing the chamber to explode, rip through the engine, and ignite the fuel supply.

Third, Mr Neil Kinnoch, the Labour Party leader, recognized as clearly as anyone that one legacy of the Conservative laws is here to stay; there can be no going back on the ballot provisions in the acutely populist Mr Norman Tebbit's 1984 Trade Union Act. As Mr Kinnoch himself said last month, it would be "eccentric" for a Labour government to give workers a right in running their companies but deprive it of a say in running their own unions.

Nevertheless, there will be plenty argue about in the year-long joint review with the Labour Party to which the TUC will commit itself next week. Many union leaders are still deeply suspicious both of the "positive rights" approach and of the emphasis on secret

ballots. In an eloquent lecture last month the Industrial Society, Mr Todd argued against a form of democracy which depended on "isolated individuals balancing their forms on their kitchen tables with one eye on their evening dinner and the other on the telly".

The idea for a review came from Mr Graham. He has thought seriously about what he wants from it. Like Mr Norman Tebbit, a general secretary of the TUC, he believes that sanctions should be imposed on employers to maintain the status quo after a ballot has been called. Mr Graham is expected to argue in a lecture to the Institute of Personnel Management next month that employers should not be allowed to manipulate ballots by making last-minute offers to sew confusion. If they have another offer, he believes they should come forward to the union and seek postponement.

He is likely to argue that closed-shop ballots should remain but with a majority requirement between the highly stringent 80 to 85 per cent required by present legislation and the simple majority required in New Zealand. He is expected to argue that picketing should be covered by self-enforced TUC code and that the right to take secondary action should be subjected to the same balloting requirements as primary strikes.

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Thatcher to work on reshuffle at weekend

By Anthony Bevis
Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister is expected to begin detailed work on her Cabinet reshuffle this weekend, with a possible announcement of changes early next week. When the Commons broke for the summer recess many ministers had spoken of September 9 as the favourite target date for the changes, but it emerged yesterday that Mrs Margaret Thatcher was expected to have engagements in the north of England at the start of that week, after her traditional weekend stay with the Queen at Balmoral.

The first meeting of the Cabinet after the holidays is fixed for September 12 and it would be unlikely that new ministers would be appointed the day before, when Mrs Thatcher is expected to return to London.

Mrs Thatcher is expected back at Downing Street today or tomorrow after a brief stay at her holiday home in Scotland at her husband's castle, Kenilworth, but any changes would have to be completed by the middle of next week.

Meanwhile, furious speculation continues about Mr Cecil Parkinson's future and whether Mrs Thatcher will override the advice of some of her colleagues that it is too soon to have him back in the Cabinet.

Certainly, most ministers accept that Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will become party chairman; that Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, will lose that post; that Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, will be dismissed from his job as public spending

Suspicious man shot wife and children

A girl aged seven was heard to call out "I love you Dad" just before her father put a shotgun to her head and pulled the trigger, an inquest was told yesterday.

John Allen, aged 31, then shot her brother, aged 10, with another close-range blast, stabbed and shot his wife four times and finally turned the shotgun on himself.

Jealousy - over what he thought was an affair between his brother, Carl, aged 22, and his wife Sharon, aged 31, was one of the causes of the tragedy, Mr Keith Dowding, the coroner, said during an inquest at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, on Mr Allen, his wife and family.

The suspicious man, who had been denied in evidence, but there is no doubt they affected Mr Allen, who was of a jealous and possessive nature, the coroner said.

He recorded a verdict that Mr Allen, of Suffolk Road, Great Yarmouth, had killed himself and that his wife Sharon, daughter Ann and son Paul had been unlawfully killed.

Neighbours told of screams from the suspicious house after midnight on July 12 and of seeing two naked people on the roof of a single storey kitchen at the back of the house.

Later a young girl was heard to call out several times "I love you dad".

British players lead chess field with USSR

Two British players and one Soviet player share the lead after play in the exciting eighth and penultimate round of the Lloyds Bank Masters tournament.

The game between two of the leaders, Murray Chabrier, a British grandmaster and Alexander Beliavsky of the Soviet Union, who is world number one, ended in a draw after a 22-move struggle.

Julian Hodgson, an international master, moved up to join the leaders after outplaying Roddy McKay, a Scottish player, who has some chances to make his first grandmaster result in today's ninth round.

Dr John Nunn, a grandmaster, has adjourned against Maye Chiburdanidze in a complex ending. If Nunn can force home a win, he will take the sole lead but Chiburdanidze has good drawing chances.

Jonathan Mestel, a grandmaster, rose to join the chasing pack on six points by defeating James Howell, while Gavin Crawley, aged 22, is almost certain to score his first international master result after defeating Mark Condie of Scotland.

Leading scores: Chabrier, Hodgson (England), Beliavsky (USSR), 6½; John Nunn (England), 6; with one adjourned. Morovic (Chile), Hadden, Mestel, Crawley (England) 6.

Director in fight to evict couple

A couple who were dismissed after a month's trial as domestic help to Sir Peter Hall, the National Theatre director, and his wife Maria Ewing, the opera singer, were yesterday ordered to leave the gatehouse cottage adjoining Sir Peter's home at South Chisley, Sussex.

A Brighton county court judge gave the couple two weeks to vacate the cottage after they had refused to leave.

Man accused of killing JP

Derick Ankrah, aged 17, of Trouville Road, Walton, Liverpool, was remanded on conditional bail when he appeared before Liverpool magistrates yesterday charged with the unlawful killing of Mr John Henshall, a justice of the peace from north Wales, on June 8.

Mr Ankrah, was also charged with unlawfully taking a motor vehicle and driving without insurance.

Soldiers on grenade charge

Two Artillery gunners, Simon Bennett, aged 17, of Exmouth Road, Cheltenham and Paul Swift, aged 19, of London Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, were yesterday remanded on bail by Chipping Campden magistrates accused of criminally damaging a wine bar in Moreton-in-Marsh with a smoke grenade and a distress flare fired from a hand-held launcher.

They will remain in army custody and an inquiry has begun into the incident.

MP to retire

Mr George Park, aged 70, a former leader of Coventry City Council and Labour MP for Coventry North East since 1974, yesterday announced he would not contest the next election because of his age.

The Times overviews selling prices: Average 200 sq ft flat in 1985: £20,000; 200 sq ft house: £25,000; 300 sq ft house: £30,000; 400 sq ft house: £35,000; 500 sq ft house: £40,000; 600 sq ft house: £45,000; 700 sq ft house: £50,000; 800 sq ft house: £55,000; 900 sq ft house: £60,000; 1,000 sq ft house: £65,000; 1,100 sq ft house: £70,000; 1,200 sq ft house: £75,000; 1,300 sq ft house: £80,000; 1,400 sq ft house: £85,000; 1,500 sq ft house: £90,000; 1,600 sq ft house: £95,000; 1,700 sq ft house: £100,000; 1,800 sq ft house: £105,000; 1,900 sq ft house: £110,000; 2,000 sq ft house: £115,000; 2,100 sq ft house: £120,000; 2,200 sq ft house: £125,000; 2,300 sq ft house: £130,000; 2,400 sq ft house: £135,000; 2,500 sq ft house: £140,000; 2,600 sq ft house: £145,000; 2,700 sq ft house: £150,000; 2,800 sq ft house: £155,000; 2,900 sq ft house: £160,000; 3,000 sq ft house: £165,000; 3,100 sq ft house: £170,000; 3,200 sq ft house: £175,000; 3,300 sq ft house: £180,000; 3,400 sq ft house: £185,000; 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Insurance group rejects comprehensive cover on inner-city vehicles

By Tony Samstag

One of Britain's largest insurance companies has been quietly turning away comprehensive motor insurance business from many inner-city customers for more than five years because of increasing claims for theft and damage, it was learned yesterday.

The Royal Insurance group will not cover cars parked in the street overnight except in exceptional circumstances, such as a relatively secure car-deck, a spokesman confirmed. Third-party cover only is available in such cases.

The ruling emerged after the group issued a new ratings guide for agents in which previous instructions to refer especially risky policies to headquarters were replaced by the flat assertion: "Can't give cover".

Four cities are subject to the ban - almost all of central London, including such residential areas as Mayfair, and parts of Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester.

Royal Insurance was anxious to emphasize yesterday that the ban was not inflexible. Branch managers were willing to dis-

cuss individual cases and it was always possible that extra risks might be underwritten.

The British Insurance Association confirmed that the Royal Insurance ban is so far unique in the industry. However, many companies offer discounts for garaged parking. The association estimates that no more than 15 per cent of all motor insurance claims are for theft, with most arising through accidents.

Motor insurance premiums in all categories totalled more than £2,000 million last year. In the past five years, the frequency of claims on comprehensive policies had changed from one policyholder in seven to just over one in six.

The Royal Automobile Club thought Royal's guidelines "a bit too restrictive" but Mr Trevor Morell, motor planning manager for Sun Alliance, said: "We can certainly understand Royal's position. The number of thefts at night have been increasing and it is a very real problem."

"We have no plans like this at the moment but we have got the situation under review and

something is going to have to be done about it. The trouble with a plan like Royal's is that it is not completely foolproof - it does not cater for the person who keeps the car in the garage all night but takes it to the theatre and has it stolen from there."

Royal's "no-go areas" are thought to represent only 1 to 2 per cent of the total motor insurance market, "a handful of people", according to the group's spokesman. "The market has been looking closely at the risks of parking overnight for a long time," he said.

The high-risk areas likely to be refused comprehensive cover for ungaraged overnight parking are as follows.

London: SW1-12, 16-18; W1-14; NW1-6, 8-11; E1-3; SE1, 2, 4, 5, 13-18 and 22-24; WC1, 1, 2, 3, 11-13; 20-23, 31-34, 40-46, 51-53, 73.

Liverpool: 1-11, 28, 32, 33, 69.

Manchester: 1-21, 32, 35, 60. In the inner London area, 33,259 cars were stolen last year, compared to more than 29,300 in 1983, according to Scotland Yard's records.



Sheikh angry after wives' shop theft

A wealthy Saudi Arabian sheikh was "furious" at the news that his two wives and their two teenage daughters had been arrested for stealing a Marlboro Street magistrates' court was told yesterday.

The women were in London for sightseeing and shopping trips while staying with the entourage of Sheikh Hamdallah, a businessman, in a penthouse suite at the Hilton Hotel, Park Lane, London.

They were arrested on the eve of their departure after a shoplifting expedition during which they took £1,024 worth of underwear and other clothes from an Oxford Street store.

"He was furious," Mr Richard St Clair-Gabner, for the defence said. "He couldn't believe that his two wives had gone out and done this. He was extremely angry."

Four of the women were fined a total of £1,950 plus £250 costs, after separate hearings.

Terez Ismail, aged 49, one of the wives who was born in Jordan, admitted stealing £513

worth of goods from Marks & Spencer. She was fined £750 with the option of 35 days' imprisonment.

The other wife, Nazima Kaddel, aged 28, born in Egypt, was fined £500 or a month's imprisonment. She admitted stealing 18 garments worth £204.

Mrs Ismail's daughter, Rezaida Mahomed, aged 17, a student, was conditionally discharged for a year on payment of £50 costs. She stole clothes worth £49.

Sahay Saleh, aged 47, the wives' lady in waiting, who was born in Egypt, admitted stealing clothes worth £203 from Marks & Spencer and three pairs of briefs worth £4.50 from Littlewoods. She was fined £500 with the option of a month's imprisonment. The prosecution offered no evidence against another daughter, Mrs Ismail, Nesrin, aged 19.

Mr James Bullen, for the prosecution, said that she might not have been aware that her mother was stealing when she held a bag open for her.

Policeman who shot boy named

The policeman who shot and killed John Shorthouse, aged five, during a riot on his parents' home was named yesterday as PC Brian Chester.

West Midlands Police confirmed that PC Chester, a father of three, was the officer responsible for the shooting at the Birmingham malpractice in King's Norton last Saturday morning.

PC Chester, aged 36, who lives in Coventry, was being suspended from duty while awaiting the outcome of an inquiry into the incident.

Police said earlier that the officer's revolver was fired accidentally while he was searching a bedroom, and that he did not realize the boy was hidden beneath bedclothes.

John Shorthouse, the dead child's father, was remanded in custody with two other men, for a week on Monday by Llanelli magistrates, charged with robbing Mr Norman Aubrey, owner of the Old Moat restaurant, Kidwelly, Dyfed.

Man lawfully killed his brother, inquest decides

An inquest jury was told yesterday that a man aged 26 killed his brother in self-defence because he was in fear of his own life.

The 11-strong jury at Swindon, in Wiltshire, returned a verdict that Mr Gerald Walsh, aged 34, who died after a metal bar fractured his skull, was "lawfully killed".

Mr Patrick Walsh, a labourer, of Marlowne Avenue, Swindon, said he picked up the two-foot long bar when he heard his brother kicking in the front door. "I knew it was Gerry, and

that he would probably have a knife on him", he said.

"He was a very violent man. I saw a knife in his hand. I thought he was going to kill me. I warned him to put away the knife but he kept coming towards me. I was in fear of my life, so I hit him on the head."

The Director of Public Prosecutions reported that "all the evidence is consistent with a genuine act of self-defence while facing an imminent threat of physical violence from his elder brother armed with a knife".

Government defends benefits cut on lump-sum payments

The Government has defended plans to consider cutting the payment of lump sums to those on supplementary benefit for furniture, bedding and clothing (Our Parliamentary Staff report).

Mr Raymond Whitney, Under Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday that the budget for those payments had risen five times in four years - from £44 million to £200 million - and any responsible Government must look at that.

The payments are made now to those with less than £500 in savings. The proposals believed to be under consideration by the department would mean that only those with no savings

could receive such help, cutting the budget by up to 55 per cent.

That has angered Labour and Liberal MPs who claimed that it would hit the poorest people such as the homeless, the unemployed, pregnant women and pensioners. They were particularly outraged that it should be done while consultations were going on into reforming the social security system.

Speaking on BBC Radio's *World at One* yesterday, Mr Whitney said he refused to comment on any information or misinformation leaked to Mr Michael Meacher, the Labour Party's social services spokesman, but everyone, except Mr Meacher, agreed that there was an urgent need for reform.

Councillor 'used stick in attack'

The leader of Haringey Borough Council, in north London, Mr Bernie Grant, attacked a colleague with a walking stick at a political meeting, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Grant, aged 41, who is also the prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Tottenham, hooked the meeting's secretary, Mr Gulam Mayet, around the neck with his stick, dragging him to the ground, it was alleged.

Mr Mayet, a welfare rights officer and secretary of the Black Trade Union Solidarity Movement, said Mr Grant was angry about a wage delay.

"As I began the meeting he shouted 'If I don't get my pay there is going to be violence', he told Inner London Crown Court.

Mr Grant pleaded guilty to common assault, but denied causing actual bodily harm. The trial continues today.

Homes land adequate report says

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

There is no shortage of building land in the South-east, the London and South-east Regional and Planning Conference says in a report published yesterday.

The report, based on a study of land supply, contradicts the views of the building industry that green belt land may be needed for building in the next few years because of the shortage of suitable land elsewhere.

According to Serplan, which represents local authorities in the region, the 1985 study shows that there will be enough land in the next five years to build 273,000 homes in the south-east counties around London.

It shows that the stock of land is as high as it was in 1982 even though nearly 150,000 homes have been built in the three intervening years.

More people are on the move

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

Internal migration has picked up from a slump and steadied at a high, according to government statistics based on the movement of doctors' patients.

The biggest change in movement was in Scotland, where the net outflow rose from 4,000 to 10,000 last year. The migration is of people of working age up to 44 and, presumably, their families. There was a net outflow of 2,000 children.

Migration between Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the English regions slumped from 871,000 to 807,000 between 1980 and 1981, but

picked up again to 846,000 in 1983, where it stayed last year.

The big rise, however, was in moves of people aged between 25 and 44 from a low point of 250,000 in 1981 to a new high last year of 279,000, more even than the 1980 figure of 274,000.

The moves included a continuing loss in population from inner cities: Greater Manchester lost 15,000 compared with 12,000 in 1982 and Merseyside 12,000, 3,000 more than in 1982.

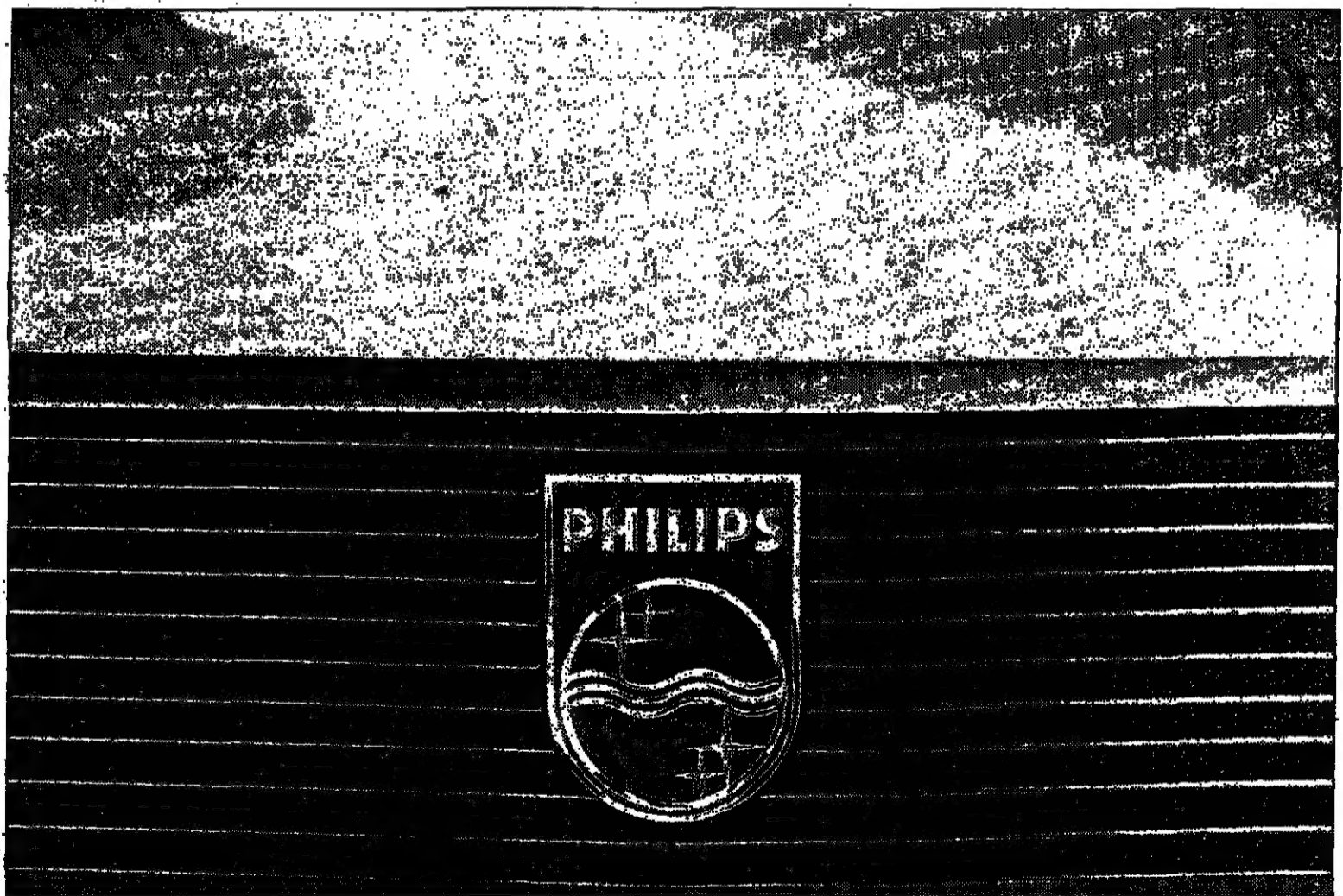
But the net losses from South Yorkshire and the West Midlands metropolitan counties were reduced in 1984. Greater London continued to experience a net gain among those

aged 15 to 24 and a net loss among others.

Greater London suffered a net fall of 34,000, whereas the remainder of the South-east picked up 39,000. The North-west lost 23,000, West Midlands 13,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 5,000. Northern Ireland had a net fall of 3,000.

One of the biggest gains, with 35,000, was the South-west, traditionally a retirement area. Other places to show a net gain were East Anglia with 13,000, and Wales with 3,000, compared with 1,000 in 1983. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys Monitor MN 85/4, August 27 1985. Information Branch, OPCS, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2 6JP.

PHILIPS



Car phones. They're no longer the privilege of the chosen few. The ranks of present users: politicians, playboys, the Adnan Khashoggi of this world, are being swollen by those of us with more modest callings. Plumbers, small company directors, travelling sales persons, farmers, builders, photographers, vets, drain cleaning operatives, Mr. Family Man and his wife. In fact, anyone who finds a stationary phone useful, finds a mobile one invaluable.

Why do I need one?

The personal benefits must be obvious, but what about business? Well, that's where the mobile phone really starts to work for you. It totally frees your telephone life. You can start the day's calls (and receive them) the moment you get into your car.

Sure, you may still get stuck in a jam but at least you won't be worrying about the people you should be speaking to. You'll be in touch.

Which, with the Philips M7000 series, is something of an understatement. It operates on the Vodafone

system, feeding directly into the public telephone network, so you're in touch with the whole country. Or any other for that matter.

What price communication?

Although our competition often avoids the issue, we're very much in favour of spelling out the cost. Because with the Philips M7000, what you get for your £1,499* (you can lease if you prefer) is quite remarkable.

Simply, you get a phone that's designed for the British network, with more features than any other similarly priced phone on the market.

Including a helpful 'one bill' payment system. This ensures every single bill, from your

subscription to your shortest call, comes from the same source.

But what of the features?

To start, it has one of the highest number storage facilities. Without lifting the phone, you can dial up to 40 previously programmed numbers. Unauthorised use is prevented by a clever locking mode.

There's a 'scratch pad' allowing you to store a number during your conversation, which is then available for dialling when you hang up.

How did we manage before?

(You're talking to John who asks you to call the Edinburgh office. You don't know the number of the Edinburgh office. He tells you. You tap it in as you're chatting. When you hang up, you can automatically dial it.)

And that number is visible on a 16 digit display. Forgotten the Company Secretary's home number? Press the 'scroll facility'; it will remind you.

Forgotten to turn the machine off? After six hours it will do that too. So no flat batteries.

Forgotten the name of the car phone that provides more features, has a better service-back-up, a 'one bill' payment system and isn't afraid to print the prose and the price? It's Philips.

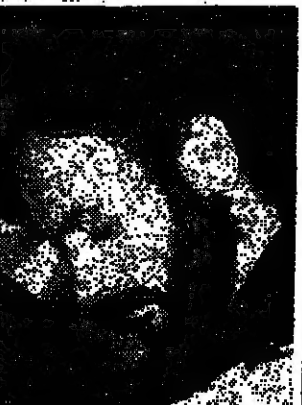
150 years of concern

Mining Journal, the world's oldest industrial newspaper to have remained in continuous production, celebrates its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary today. It first appeared in the 1830s when Britain was at the forefront of the industrial revolution and the leading producer of copper, tin, lead, iron and coal.

Although Britain's position has declined in an international context, the Journal has remained essential reading for mining managers in 132 countries. The largest circulation is in the United States.

Formed at a time when women and children risked their lives in Britain's coal mines, *Mining Journal* under the leadership of its founder, Mr Henry English, became a campaigning force for new safety legislation.

The tradition of concern for welfare as well as commercial and technical matters was maintained during the recent coal strike, when editorial comment criticized the National Coal Board for failing to take into account the social costs of pit closures.



Herr Schulze yesterday (Photograph: The Standard).

GLC fears chaos over £1,500m plan for London trunk roads

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government is planning to spend up to £1,500 million on trunk roads in London, according to a report by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The figure was seized upon by the Greater London Council which claimed yesterday that a new era of motorway blight would be created in the 1990s.

The Department of Transport has consistently refused to give any figures and has denied that any major road construction is on the way. But the auditor-general's report was greeted by Mr Paul Moore, GLC roads chief yesterday as proof of their worst fears after abolition of the council next spring.

"With the GLC out of the way, the Department of Transport intend to hand London over to the roads lobby," he said at a press conference.

"We have shown that new roads are not only unnecessary but counter-productive in that they create more congestion; and that better public transport is the answer. This is a return to the discredited policies of the past."

The department later dismissed the GLC case as "sheer speculation".

"Everybody knows a lot of cash must be spent on London roads, and £1,500 million is our estimate of the maximum over a long period of time," a spokesman said. "But it is silly to talk of actual schemes before our consultants have reported on the possibilities around the end of the year. Nobody knows until then what will be done."

Nevertheless GLC engineers have listed seven likely projects that would use up the £1,500 million and which, they claim, would create chaos:

- West cross route from Shepherd's Bush to Wandsworth via Kensington and Chelsea - £300 million - 3½ miles.
- Eastern Avenue extension through Hackney and Tower Hamlets - £300 million - 3 miles.
- Uprate Holloway Road, Upper Street, and Angel Islington - £100 million.
- M23 extension from Hooley to Streatham Vale - £100 million - 10 miles.
- Widen A316 through Richmond and Hounslow - £75 million.
- Uprate Commercial Road connecting with City Road in Tower Hamlets and Hackney - £100 million.
- South Circular Road through Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham, and Greenwich - £255 million - 12 miles.

Attitudes must change, SDP president says

By George Hill

Transformed attitudes to education and training, and an incomes policy, are needed if Britain is to adapt to the computer revolution, Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic Party, says in a book published today.

She says: "The Government is rightly concerned about inflation, but the experience of other countries indicates that economies working as far below capacity as Britain's is today can expand substantially before setting off inflationary pressures."

Reaffirming her party's confidence in the possibility of sustained application of incomes policy, Mrs Williams says: "Incomes policies ease the process of transition from old industries to new ones, and can minimize the impact on unemployment by making it possible for governments to stimulate economic growth without risking inflation."

But that would need changed trade union attitudes, with less confrontation and more consultation. Mrs Williams questions whether Britain should impose consultative structures by law.

A Job to Live (Penguin, £2.95).

Facelift for Highlands resort

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Salmon fishing on the River Spey and a spot of shooting at a local laird's bobby are among the attractions being launched by the Aviemore Centre, part of the House of Fraser in a drive to improve its fortunes.

Although Aviemore is best known as a ski resort it has relied heavily on family holidaymakers and visitors from the industrial areas of lowland Scotland since it was developed 20 years ago as Europe's first purpose-built holiday complex.

Losses began to mount after the break-up of a consortium of backers, including the brewers, Bass and Scottish & Newcastle, with the centre dropping more than £600,000 into the red during the financial year to the end of last January.

House of Fraser first looked for a buyer, then brought in Mr Roger Wilcock, a Lancastrian and Oxford rugby blue, who was commercial director of Blackpool Pleasure Beach, Britain's biggest tourist attraction, before moving to other leisure sector jobs, the last with the Manchester-based Yates Wine Lodges.

More than £1 million has already been spent renewing dilapidated fabric at the centre and the main building is getting a new entrance lobby and other facilities to make it more appealing for conferences.

By autumn next year up to five times as much is expected to have been invested as a marketing drive aims to attract more up-market custom, including free-spending Americans. The "glazed bobby day" - a bobby is a remote Highland estate but used by shooting parties - will be marketed as an incentive travel option for business clients or as a reward for successful employees.

With the Aviemore Centre workforce cut by more than a third and other costs contained, losses this year should be down to £200,000 or less, according to Mr Wilcock. He said: "The following year it should be at break even or possibly making a profit." If it meets its targets she looks to as much investment again being put into the centre. House of Fraser, now owned by the A1 Fayed brothers still has to make a decision on that.

TUC seeks to retain licence fee for BBC

By Martin Fletcher

The TUC strongly opposes advertising - a measure of financing the BBC in evidence to be submitted today to the Peacock committee on BBC funding. It calls instead for a continuation of the licence-fee system but with the fee recommended by an advisory body independent of the Government.

The TUC general Council argues that advertising would render the BBC subject to market forces and would lead to a lowering of standards. "It is vital to maintain the BBC as the one broadcasting authority not vulnerable to the pressures of the market place," it says.

It also fears that the effect of the BBC competing for a limited pool of advertising revenue would be to lower standards and threaten jobs in the independent broadcasting sector.

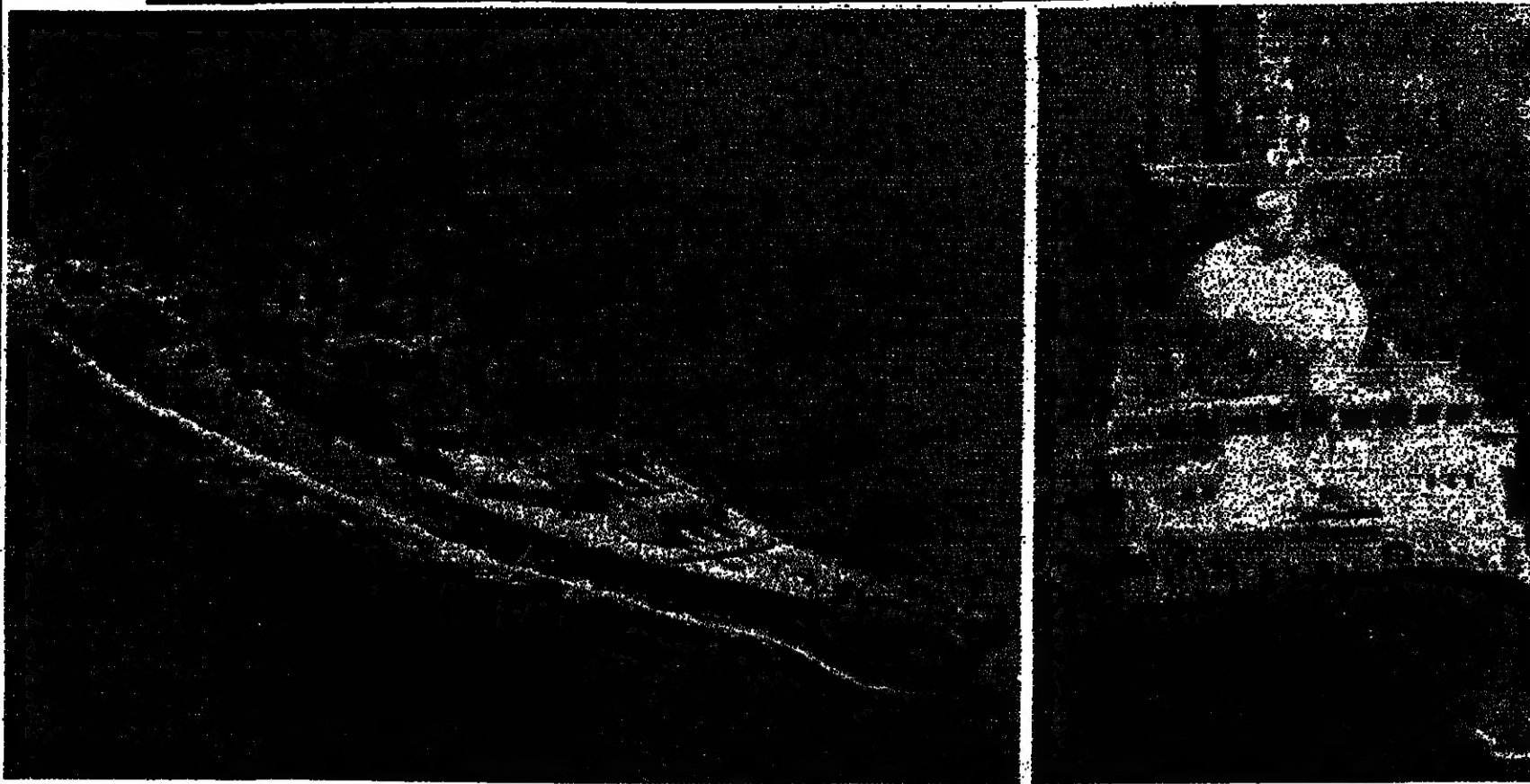
Other possible forms of financing are likewise rejected. Sponsorship would identify specific programmes too closely with the interests of the sponsor, to the detriment of public service broadcasting. A flat-rate subscription system would penalize the less well-off, while a means-tested one would be both objectionable and impractical. And taxation would subject the BBC even more to political considerations than it is now.

Under the present system the Government determines the licence fee and can therefore exert "covert pressure" on the BBC, while it is itself under pressure to minimize fee increases to keep living costs down.

"Accordingly the general council suggests the establishment of an independent advisory body, responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary, to make a periodic assessment of the requirements of the BBC and a recommendation to Government on the level of the licence fee."

● Mr Richard Ottaway, Conservative MP for Northampton, has written to Mr Alasdair Milne, director-general of the BBC, urging him to postpone the corporation's reported £1.25 million advertising campaign to improve its image until after the Peacock committee delivers its final report next summer.

Hide and seek as allied navies begin Atlantic exercise



The battleship Iowa (left) preparing for a firing exercise, and the Soviet spy ship Balzan (right), watching the fleet

Battleship boost for Nato's armoury

From Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent on board the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Fort Austin

A powerful new force has entered Nato's naval armoury. Though built more than 40 years ago, it has a firepower unimagined in the Second World War.

It is the 58,000-ton Iowa, one of only two operational battleships in the world, the other being her sister ship, the New Jersey, which is part of the US Pacific Fleet.

Yesterday the Iowa set sail across the Atlantic in Nato's Ocean Safari exercise, and by the middle of next month she will become the first battleship to be seen in British and north European waters for many years.

The Iowa is dominated by her nine 16in guns, the largest naval guns in the world, which can hurl a 6ft projectile, weighing over a ton, more than 30 miles. It is claimed the shells can penetrate 30ft of reinforced concrete.

Each gun weighs 200 tons, and 6cwt of explosives is used to fire the shells. Such is the size of the weapons that one is apt to overlook the 12 5in guns, though British ships carry only two roughly equivalent guns, for shore bombardment.

America lost in fog of 'war'

Yesterday we lost America. It all happened in the fog of "war", and was basically the fault of Russia (Rodney Cowton writes).

On Tuesday a sizeable part of Nato's naval power had sailed from Norfolk, Virginia to take part in transatlantic war games. It came as no surprise to find a Russian spy ship, the Balzan, watching every move.

The entire fleet was ordered to maintain radio silence, and, as darkness fell, the ships were blacked out, to elude the spy. Whether this was achieved is not known, but one effect was that the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Fort Austin was unable to keep track of the aircraft carrier USS America.

Journalists based on the Fort Austin were to visit the carrier, by helicopter. After hours of trying to locate her, we took off. Thirty minutes later the message was passed through the helicopter: "USS America is not in position given. We can't contact her by radio. We'll be returning for Fort Austin". America was lost.

As someone said: "In 1492 Christopher Columbus, in a wooden boat, found America. You can't even do it in a modern helicopter."

Siهانouk scorns Hanoi vow on troop pullout

Phum Dong Rek, Cambodia (Reuters) - Prince Norodom Siهانouk, the guerrilla leader, dismissed as a lie Hanoi's pledge to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by 1990, and vowed to go on fighting.

He was speaking at a ceremony to receive credentials of the new Chinese and Bangladeshi Ambassadors to the UN-recognized Democratic Kampuchea at what appears to be a new camp in a jungle area held by Khmer Rouge forces a few yards inside Cambodia, built for the occasion.

Dane predicts a shift in Lange's warship policy

From Our Correspondent Wellington

The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, had a clear indication yesterday that New Zealand planned to change its policy and allow normal warship visits to resume.

Speaking after talks in Wellington the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, and the defence minister, Mr Frank O'Flynn, Mr Ellemann-Jensen said the Government had some ideas on a formula "so that normal visiting activities of allied ships should be possible again". The Government's ban on nuclear-capable warships earlier this year has strained relations with Washington and Canberra and all but ended the ANZUS alliance.

The Government's sensitivity - a policy change is opposed by the Labour Party's left-wing - was shown after Mr Ellemann-Jensen's comments.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister said there was nothing new in the information passed to the Danish minister and it was a normal briefing "given to an ally of the United States".

The Rainbow Warrior sinking

NZ changes tack after Fabius pledge

From Richard Long, Wellington

New Zealand, is still seeking to have three French secret service divers extradited for trial in the Rainbow Warrior affair, but emphasis is now being placed on the pledge by the French Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius, to lay charges in France if evidence is supplied.

Government sources said last night that plans were being made to provide the French with evidence to form the basis for such a case, although an understanding would be required about confidentiality. They are worried, however, about details being made available to defence lawyers acting for the French couple arrested in Auckland and awaiting trial on charges of murder, arson, conspiracy and passport fraud after the sinking of the Greenpeace protest boat on July 10.

Officials point to M. Fabius's comment: "If it were to appear that criminal acts have been committed by French nationals, judicial proceedings would be immediately instituted. The French Government is determined that no element should remain in the dark."

While the three French combat divers, experts in underwater sabotage, and the man and woman arrested in Auckland were all identified in the French official report as members of the French secret service, the DGSE, the report's author M. Bernard Tricot, said they were not connected with the sabotage of the boat, which resulted in the death of a crew member.

The divers had sailed to New Zealand in the New Caledonian charter yacht, Ouvea. The yacht disappeared on the way back and the charter company owner said in Nouméa last night that he had not seen it and would be seeking compensation from the French Government.

The divers were interviewed by M. Tricot, but were not available to New Zealand police officers in Paris, to the chagrin of the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, who said yesterday that this was the reverse of the total co-operation that was pledged by the French President.

"They proclaim their innocence," Mr Tricot proclaims their innocence. They obviously are not travel-shy. They could come back to New Zealand and go on trial," Mr Lange said. "To proclaim their innocence from a boathole is not a compelling statement of position."

Mr Lange backed away, however from his earlier remark that the French should apologize for the incident. "I think we have got closest to a constructive apology that we are going to get at this stage, while people are still charged."

Steel demands response

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, has pressed at the lack of response from the Foreign Office on the sinking of Rainbow Warrior (Sheila Beardsall writes).

Britain should indicate its anger to the French Government, both at the sinking and the cover-up by M. Tricot, who, Mr Steel said, should be awarded the Inspector Clouseau memorial prize for preposterous implausibility.

"Has the Foreign Office gone on holiday? This ship is registered in Britain, owned by a British company and had at least one British crew member. It was sunk in New Zealand, a Commonwealth country, to which Britain is intimately connected by the ties of blood, history and affection."

BRITISH ASSOCIATION ● British Association ● Monitoring prescriptions ● Women and sex ● Soil and water ● Nuclear waste

Problems of nuclear waste disposal are political not technical, scientists say

The search for sites on land for the disposal of radioactive wastes was an attempt to "solve a problem that nobody wants", Dr Lewis Roberts, director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, at Harwell, told the British Association at Strathclyde University, yesterday.

He said that there was broad scientific agreement that the technical problems could be solved, and that several solutions were available within the competence of present-day science technology.

The difficulty was a political one, not technical. However, he suggested, it was necessary to see that local communities benefited from any new national disposal site that they eventually found "in their backyard".

He argued that new installations brought jobs and increased local economic activity brought better facilities. Such benefits must be planned for.

Dr Roberts was the first contributor to a debate on the theme "Disposal of Radioactive Waste: Can it be done safely?"

Even if all the nuclear power stations and the nuclear weapons of the world were dismantled tomorrow, the waste would remain, he said. The question posed was: should it be buried, dropped into an ocean trench or stored in high-security vaults?

He believed that dispersal was effective for gaseous wastes and liquid wastes of intrinsically low levels of radioactivity. It would have to be done in such a way that they were diluted to a level that presented no risks to health.

Most substances dispersed this way in Britain were from the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant of British Nuclear Fuels.

Dr Roberts said that further reductions might be seen as a counsel of perfection and perfection cost money. British Nuclear Fuels calculated that those further reductions, which would involve plant costing £150 million, were likely, statistically, to save only one or two lives in the next 10,000 years.

He said that only one class of solid wastes had so far been dispersed rather than contained. Those were wastes dumped 4,000 metres into the North Atlantic. Even on a conservative presumption that the contents of the drums were dispersed immediately on the sea bottom, and that no such spread of activity had ever been measured, the vast dilution of the sea led to estimates of extremely low radiation doses as the maximum that could be attributed to that source.

Hence, he said, he deplored the action of the National Union of Seamen which had blocked what he described as a "safe and sensible operation".

Dr Roberts said that opposing waste disposal because of a dislike of nuclear power was misplaced because the nuclear power programme would not be choked by its own wastes; the volumes were too small, and storage was an option. He added that even if nuclear power stations were to be closed next year, the waste problem would remain and be augmented by the need to dismantle the stations.

Reports by Pearce Wright and Thomson Prentice



Dr Peter Waddell, of Strathclyde University, who has developed a way of making telescope mirrors from plastic instead of glass, in partnership with Dr Bill King, also of Strathclyde (Photograph: David Hodge)

Diseases being linked to soil deficiencies

There is a clear indication that above-average occurrences of diseases involving muscle weakness and cardiovascular disorders are associated with deficiencies of naturally occurring trace minerals in the soil and water supply, the conference was told yesterday.

The way in which local changes may have profound effects on the pattern of illness was described by Jane Clark, presenting findings of the first major investigation in Britain into geochemistry and health.

She said that work in animal husbandry showed how deficiencies in pastureland of particular trace minerals such as molybdenum, copper or selenium caused severe disorders.

The effect of geochemistry on health in Britain has rested so far mainly on historical records, from which, for instance, the difference in heart disease between soft and hard water areas was observed. The minerals which might be responsible for such variations are under study, using a data bank assembled over 50 years by doctors in Aberdeen.

With those data, an examination is being made of the incidence of gall stones and kidney stones, angina and coronary attacks, and multiple sclerosis and diabetes - all in areas where detailed geological and geochemical data are also available.

Crop season lengthened by genetics

The growing season for many crops could be lengthened by up to four weeks through advances in genetic engineering, to alleviate the effects of cold, the British Association was told on Tuesday.

The ideas, in which a micro-organism would be sprayed on plants to delay the formation of ice, was explained by Professor John Smith, of Strathclyde University.

Professor Smith said that genetic engineering could lead to a number of improvements in farming.

Microbes which made plants harder to cold, came from modification on the bacterium, *Pseudomonas syringae*, which under some conditions caused leaf spotting, shoot wilting and blossom drop.

The bacteria also resided on many plants without causing disease, but stimulated ice crystals at 32F while the biotechnologically engineered variety did not cause ice to form until 27F or lower. Professor Smith said that if plants were sprayed early in life the bacteria could take the place of harmful natural organisms.

Controlled drinking rather than prohibition was a more successful way of treating people with alcohol problems, Mr Ian Robertson, principal clinical psychologist at the Astley Ainslie Hospital, Edinburgh, told delegates. He said that even among individuals diagnosed clearly as clinical alcoholics he had not met a case of a person suffering instant relapse from one drink.

He said the maxim "one drink, one drunk" had been shown to be inaccurate in many ways but in particular through the finding that some problem drinkers could learn to control their drinking. These tended to be younger people who were less dependent on alcohol but who were nevertheless running into problems. Insisting that such people abstain, when they want to try to cut down their drinking, could actually be harmful.

Evidence he presented included results from a programme in Scotland for teaching patients self-control. He said that problem drinkers were not in most cases suffering an irreversible strange behaviour. Rather, they were victims of a habit such as smoking, compulsive gambling or heroin addiction.

Dr Gerald Jones, the senior principal medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, said that in the past few years several drugs had been withdrawn from the British market largely because of information obtained from the yellow cards.

"Although a serious or fatal adverse drug reaction is a personal tragedy for the individual and his or her family, none of the recent drug withdrawals should be labelled a disaster," he said.

"It is unfortunate that such events may be labelled as disasters by the media since this does a dis-service to patients, doctors and the pharmaceutical industry. The crucial message is that modern drugs are relatively safe compared with many of the other risks we face in medicine or everyday life."

Professor David Grahame-Smith, of Oxford University, said that humans were unique biologically and there could never be complete certainty that drugs would not produce adverse effects.

Closer ties needed on prescriptions

Doctors and pharmacists should co-operate more closely in prescribing and monitoring the adverse effects of drugs, Professor Sandy Florence, of Strathclyde University, said.

"Too many drugs were now being prescribed and closer links would lead to a reduction, particularly in repeat prescriptions, he said, adding that pharmacists should keep a register of patients' medications similar to that kept by doctors and dentists."

Professor Florence said that pharmacists and doctors should discuss the treatment of patients. "It would also be a good idea if more pharmacists went out and saw for themselves how drugs they have dispensed are affecting the patients," he said.

Professor Sir Abraham Goldberg, chairman of the Government's Committee on Safety of Medicines, said that, while chemists could help recognize adverse reactions in patients, doctors had the final responsibility for taking action.

The "yellow card" system, by which doctors notify the committee of any adverse reactions, should remain. "Pharmacists in hospitals and hospital doctors have a good relationship as part of a team effort but the situation is different in the open community."

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Flick corruption case opens

Ex-ministers face bribes trial

From Our Correspondent, Bonn

Two former West German economics ministers go on trial in Bonn today charged with corruption in the "Flick Affair" in which they are alleged to have taken political bribes in return for tax favours.

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, aged 58, and Herr Hans Friderichs, aged 53, both Free Democrats, will be in court with Herr Bernhard von Brauchitsch, aged 58, the former general manager of the Flick industrial concern who is accused of paying them the bribes.

The form of donations to their Free Democratic Party in return for waiving tax totalling more than DM 800 million (€207 million) payable by Flick on a profit of DM 1,900 million from the sale of shares in Daimler-Benz.

Count Lambsdorff is alleged to have been paid DM 135,000 by Herr von Brauchitsch, while Herr Friderichs is said to have received a total of DM 375,000 from him.

The two are also charged with evading tax on party donations totalling more than DM 1.5 million during their terms as state ministers in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The main charges in the "Flick Affair" caused a sensation in Bonn when they were laid in November 1983. Count Lambsdorff, who has protested his innocence from the start.

The shock waves were further than claiming the minister's post when investigations unearthed evidence suggesting that the Flick concern had made illegal donations to all parties in the Bonn Parliament with the exception of the Greens.

An all-party parliamentary committee examined the scandal.

The inquiries led to the resignation in October of Herr Rainer Barzel, the President (Speaker) of the Bundestag, in the face of reports that he was paid DM 1.7 million by Flick after his resignation as Christian Democrat leader in 1973 to make way for Herr Kohl.



Herr von Brauchitsch, former Flick manager.



Count Lambsdorff: confident he will be acquitted.

US ready to meet on Moscow air links

From Michael Binyon Washington

The US is ready to open talks with the Soviet Union next month on restoring direct air links between the two countries, according to Administration officials.

A new civil aviation agreement is one of several agreements which could be signed by President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, at their November summit in Geneva.

All Soviet landing rights in the US were cancelled in 1981 after the imposition of a law in Poland. The Soviet airline Aeroflot was forbidden to continue its flights to New York and Washington, and Moscow has been pressing for their resumption. Pan American Airways, which used to fly to Moscow, suspended its service on commercial grounds before the 1981 ban, but has said it is interested in resuming Moscow flights going via Europe and India.

The Soviet Union has been holding up agreements on cultural exchanges with the US since the opening of consulates in Kiev and New York until a new air deal is signed. The Americans have in turn balked at this until new safety rules in the Pacific are agreed to prevent another incident such as the shooting down of the Korean airliner in 1983.

Basque worries on EEC entry

From Richard Wigg, Vitoria

Spain's entry to the European Community in January will inevitably mean more unemployment in the Basque country, giving radical groups the chance to exploit social tensions, Señor José Antonio Barrena, the Basque Chief Minister, warned here.

He complained in an interview with *The Times* yesterday that the Socialist Government in Madrid had failed after nearly three years in power to come to terms with Basque demands for effective devolution and to take imaginative steps towards solving the problem of the separatist guerrilla organization, ETA.

Señor Ardanza, aged 44, a Basque nationalist, who took office at the beginning of the year, said he was much more worried about his region's economic crisis than about terrorism. "The crisis is what ordinary Basques feel constantly, because the violence only comes from time to time," he said.

"The entry into Europe will mean a bigger mass of problems and this could create a new frustration among the people," Señor Ardanza said, although he emphasized that

there was no alternative for the 2 1/2 million Basques.

The heavily industrialized region, with old industries, has about 152,000 officially registered unemployed, and more than 50 per cent are aged between 15 and 25.

"Just when people want to start their lives working, marrying and having children," Señor Ardanza said.

"It intrigues me that Señor Felipe Gonzalez has been striving to get Basque politicians there to talk to the guerrillas," the chief minister said of Spain's Prime Minister and the unresolved ETA problem.

"It is unimaginable that we can in for another 25 years with this violence in the Basque country," he said in a reference to ETA last year celebrating the anniversary of its first attacks.

"Those who have more power should show fewer inhibitions, and especially the Basque state has much more power than any organization of this kind."

Señor Ardanza criticized the attitude of Señor José Barrena, Madrid's Interior Minister, who regularly says that

the only negotiations with ETA must be about when, and where they will lay down their arms.

With Spain's general elections due next year, he gave a warning that ETA was likely to time the striking of more blows. But after the election, he said, Government, with four more years in office, ought, he said, to seize an appropriate opportunity.

Señor Ardanza has caused a local furor by saying that negotiations with ETA are a political settlement might come if the pro-ETA People's Unity coalition, which has always refused to take its seats in the Basque Parliament, agreed to debate its "alternative".

The chief minister also argued for what he called "technical conversations" to seek to resolve ETA's own problems, referring, for example, to ETA members in Spanish jails, and some way to recognize, as ETA might term it, what he called the "Euzkadi" (the Basque country).

"Whether we like it or not ETA is a problem which exists, and cannot be resolved by the head-in-the-sand approach. We shall certainly have to talk to them."

Dumas flies to woo Chinese trade

From Diana Geddes, Paris

M Roland Dumas, the French Foreign Minister, left Paris yesterday for a six-day visit to Peking for talks with Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, and Mr Wu Xueqian, the Foreign Minister.

The main topics are expected to be Indo-China, in particular

Vietnam: Sino-Soviet rapprochement; relations with the United States; disarmament; the EEC and the Eureka advanced technology programme, in which China has already expressed an interest; North-South relations; and bilateral economic and cultural relations.

France-China political ties have steadily improved since the Cultural Revolution ended, but economic links have remained weak. Until last year France had a substantial trade deficit with China.

In the past 10 months French exports to China have increased by 147 per cent, largely due to several large contracts.

Tamil returns to embarrass Delhi

From Richard Ford, Delhi

A leading Sri Lankan Tamil representative was detained on his arrival here, only days after he was deported to the United States.

Mr S. Chandrasekaran threatened to become an embarrassing shuttlecock for India after his refusal to enter the US, for which he had a valid visa, and his insistence on returning to Madras, where he has been living since 1983.

He was detained by immigration authorities, who must decide whether to allow him to re-enter India and join his wife and three children, or issue a fresh deportation order.

Mr Chandrasekaran and Dr Anton Balingam, who was deported to London, are leading hardliners among Tamil groups in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and were advisers to Tamil Representatives at the

abhorrent peace talks with the Sri Lankan Government in Thimpu, Bhutan, this month.

They were deported after the second round of talks broke down last week. Both men had told *The Times* before the talks that they were doomed to failure. It appears that India has been angered by their attitude and activities in Madras, which it sees as hindering rather than helping peace prospects.

Mr Chandrasekaran said he had rejected a request by the Indian Consulate-General in New York to stay in America for two months. He said officials told him that India wanted him out of the country so that the talks could be concluded successfully.

● SIKH BOYCOTT: Sikh militants announced yesterday that they would boycott the elections in Punjab next month.

Colombo recruits reserves to bolster its forces

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

The Sri Lanka Government will recruit new reserve forces to bolster the armed forces and police when there are security problems.

The Cabinet spokesman, Dr Anura Kumara Desisiri, said yesterday that the proposed Act covered compulsory and voluntary service in the national armed reserve.

People would be categorized according to age and employment but those refusing to join would be tried and could be jailed for up to four years.

The training would be similar to the Swiss system. The Bill is expected to be presented to Parliament on September 19.

Dr de Alwis moved to comment on references in *Delhi* to resume negotiations between Colombo and the Tamil separatists.

Three leftist parties, including the Moscow wing of the Community Party, in a joint statement here, have called for negotiations to resume. "Those who now shout war are recklessly indifferent to the grave dangers in the present situation."

This was a veiled reference to President Jayewardene's weekend statement that the guerrillas could have peace if they wanted it, or war.

In the northern province capital of Jaffna, the stronghold of the Tamil guerrillas, there was a two-hour strike yesterday to protest about the deportation from India last Saturday of two Tamil leaders. Armed guerrillas ensured compliance. Shops were closed and transport was at a standstill.

Legal delay may free terrorist

From Peter Nichols, Rome

About 1,000 people held in jail accused of serious offences, including Adriana Feranda, a member of the Red Brigades terrorist movement, could be freed at the end of November if the courts here fail to pronounce definitive sentences on them in the interim.

There is now a limit on the time people can be held awaiting a final hearing according to the seriousness of the charges. Cases involving terrorism have for example, to be settled within six years, which should be enough if the Italian appeal system was not so slow and generous. An appeal here is virtually automatic. Feranda has already been tried twice, but has appealed to the Supreme Court which has yet to give her a third hearing. The court has until November 30 to pronounce on her case.

At the last hearing, she was jailed for 30 years for her part in the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat leader. The sentence considered the fact that she had helped investigators and so she escaped a life term.

The new law was due to come into force in February, but its effect was postponed to allow judges more time to deal with serious criminals awaiting a final verdict. It now looks doubtful if the courts will be able to meet even the second deadline of November 30.

America's poor get richer

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The number of poor people in the United States fell significantly last year, with the total dropping by 1.8 million from 35.5 million in 1983 to 33.7 million last year, the Census Bureau reported.

The drop of almost one per cent is the first since 1978 and the largest for 17 years.

It comes after five years of steep increases in the number of people classified as living below the poverty line, which remains at 14.4 per cent of the population. Last year an urban family of four was deemed poor if its cash income was less than \$10,609 (£7,500) a year, up from \$10,178 the year before. The rate is slightly lower for rural families.

Officials and economists said the fall in poverty was chiefly the result of the strong economic recovery of 1983-84, coupled with a fall in average unemployment rates from 9.6 per cent in 1983 to 7.5 per cent in 1984.

President Reagan greeted the statistics as further proof that the greatest enemy of poverty was the free-enterprise system. "The success of 1984 does not mean the battle against poverty in this country is over; it does mean that America, after a difficult decade, is once again headed in the right direction," he said.

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Israel makes anti-rebel sweep in Lebanon before freeing 113 Arabs

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Israeli troops supported by an armoured convoy and gunships raided three small Shia Muslim villages in south Lebanon yesterday and seized a number of suspected guerrillas hours before Israel freed 113 Arabs held in Alit prison.

The carrot-and-stick move was followed by a suicide car bombing that killed an unspecified number of Israeli-backed south Lebanon militiamen near the village of Barti, east of Sidon.

The Israelis stormed the villages of Qabrit, Maj al-Salam and Chagra, all within the zone policed by a Ghanian battalion of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon on the edge of the buffer zone.

The dawn raid, reportedly led by General Uri Orr, the Northern front commander,

A bomb exploded in a building housing the Israeli El-Al airline office in Istanbul but there were no casualties, police said yesterday. Damage was apparently not extensive (AFP reports).

was seen as the most ambitious anti-Guerrilla sweep since the Israelis pulled out most of its forces from south Lebanon in June.

Reports reaching Beirut said at least seven tanks and 20 armoured personnel carriers rolled into the villages under strafing cover from two Cobra gunships.

The military command in Tel Aviv gave no important details of the operation. It said "several villagers" were arrested when soldiers found Katyusha rockets, grenades and bombs.

Reports from South Lebanon said that on Tuesday the Israelis and their south Lebanon army allies shelled six Shia Muslim villages from their border enclave.

In apparent retaliation, an unidentified suicide car bomber slammed his BMW loaded with 660 pounds of explosives against an SLA position. Lebanon's pro-Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party said it was responsible for the attack. It said 60 people were killed and three tanks and two other military vehicles destroyed.

But Israel's army radio disputed the casualty toll, saying that only one SLA militiaman was killed and two others were wounded. A communiqué of the Arab Socialist Baath party released in Sidon said a recently set up SLA-Israeli post was destroyed in the attack.

Herzog rules out amnesty for jailed Jewish terrorists

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

President Herzog of Israel yesterday rejected a proposal by the Police Minister that 400 prisoners, apparently including recently-jailed Jewish terrorists, be released in time for the New Year next month.

Mr Herzog's spokesman, Mr Ami Gluska, said the President had discussed the proposal with the Justice Minister, and they had agreed that an amnesty would not be in order.

"The President views his power of clemency under the law as being fundamentally a power of mercy, to be applied only on an individual basis," Mr Gluska said, adding that "the power to grant a general amnesty rests, not with the President, but with the legislature."

The Police Minister, Mr Chaim Bar-Lev, had proposed the amnesty as the first stage in a programme to release during the coming year some 1,500 prisoners with less than three months of their term left to serve, in an attempt to relieve congestion in Israel's prisons.

The plan was immediately seen as having political overtones, and supporters and opponents of clemency for the Jewish terrorists addressed themselves to this aspect of the proposal.

A spokesman for the Police Ministry made it clear to *The Times* on Tuesday that, while there was no specific mention of the Jewish terrorists in the proposal, the assumption was that an amnesty would apply equally to all prisoners with less than three months to serve.

Prisoners freed: Another batch of Lebanese was released from Alit camp yesterday. They now remain 150 detainees in the camp, to which 1,200 prisoners were transferred during Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon earlier this year.

The 113 who were freed, mostly Shias, were taken by bus yesterday to Ras al-Bayda, in the buffer zone Israel maintains in southern Lebanon, where they were due to be handed to representatives of the International Red Cross.

demanding the release of the prisoners in return for freeing the hostages they were holding.

Israel refused to meet this demand, but soon after the release of the TWA hostages, it resumed its policy of releasing the detainees in batches, which it had begun to do several weeks before the hijacking.

Meanwhile, Mr Khalil Abu Ziyad, the bookseller Israel had tried to exploit as a suspected activist in Mr Yasser Arafat's Fatah organization, left yesterday for Jordan under the terms of an agreement reached with the authorities.

He will remain abroad for three years, then he will be allowed to return to his home near Jerusalem if he can satisfy the authorities that he has not engaged in any activity harmful to Israel's security.

Mr Abu Ziyad was in an Israeli jail between 1970 and 1980 after conviction on a security charge, and for the past two years he had been under house arrest.

Hayden demands test ban at nuclear treaty meeting

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

"Those who are serious about stopping and reversing the nuclear arms race and containing the spread of nuclear weapons must agree to a nuclear test ban," Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the 80-nation review conference of the 1970 treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"There cannot be any doubt that nuclear testing plays a significant role in the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Unilateral, unverifiable moratoria are not the answer," he said, referring to the Soviet Moratorium on testing.

"What it required, and required urgently, is a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and the necessary global means of verification."

Australia had already proposed the immediate establishment of an international seismic monitoring network.

Mr Kenneth Adelman, director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said: "We remain committed to a complete ban on nuclear testing as a long-term goal... our most urgent task must be deep reductions of those existing nuclear arsenals."

Leading article, page 11

Kabul push for direct negotiations

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The fifth round of proximity talks on Afghanistan starts today, two days later than scheduled.

The intervening time has been taken up in "unofficial, informal preliminary contacts on how the talks should be conducted" - meaning that has done before, that they should be in direct, face-to-face contact with the Pakistanis.

After having made their point at length, the Afghan delegation, headed by the Foreign Minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, agreed that the remaining two days of discussions with Senior Diego Cordovez, the UN mediator, should be on the same proximity - basis as in previous rounds.

In the two days, Senior Cordovez had several meetings with the Afghans and with the Pakistani delegation, led by the Foreign Minister, Sahibzada Yaqub Khan. These contacts provided the occasion for a general exchange of views, which indicated that both parties are firmly committed to a negotiated settlement.

● ISLAMABAD: Helicopters are ferrying more Soviet troops to eastern Afghanistan, where fighting is raging in a big anti-guerrilla offensive (Reuters reports).

Afghan guerrilla sources said a large number of helicopters were seen bringing troops to Pakia and Nangarhar province, bordering Pakistan, over the past few days as part of a drive to seal guerrilla supply routes into Afghanistan.

Western diplomats reported that streams of helicopters and military convoys had been seen heading from Kabul to the east in the past week. Hospitals in the city were packed with war casualties, they said.

Mock battle disrupts Korea talks

Seoul (Reuters) - Prospects of a positive dialogue between North and South Korea dimmed yesterday when they abruptly ended Red Cross talks in Pyongyang.

Red Cross delegations accused each other of using the talks for political purposes after the South Korean team walked out of a gymnastics display at Pyongyang's Moranbong stadium when 50,000 North Korean students, brandishing rifles and shouting warlike slogans, staged a mock battle.

A South Korean Red Cross spokesman in Seoul said that North Korea had refused to discuss the main aims of the talks and had threatened to abandon exchange visits next month by 100 families.

A waltzing reveille as shuttle sets record

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Discovery has created a space shuttle record by launching two communications satellites in a day.

The five-man crew succeeded on Tuesday, only a few hours after the shuttle blasted off through an opening in clouds over the Kennedy Space Centre, just heating an advancing squall.

The first satellite, an Australian communications relay station, was ejected from discovery's cargo bay nearly 19 hours early because its protective sun shield had jammed on takeoff.

Crew controllers had feared its electronics would be in the blazing sunlight.

The second satellite, owned by American Satellite Company, was launched 90 minutes later on schedule.

ing to the tune of Australia's unofficial anthem "Waltzing Matilda".

The crew will launch the third and last satellite it is carrying today for Hughes Communication, for lease to the US Navy.

Nasa will receive about \$35 million (£25 million) for deploying the three satellites on this twentieth shuttle mission.

The crew yesterday checked spacewalks and other gear for a spacewalk to repair an \$85 million Navy communications satellite which has been lifeless since it was deployed by another shuttle last April.

Discovery's eight-day mission has already been dramatic with the shuttle blasting off only on its third attempt and after a three-day delay.

The first attempt on Saturday was postponed about five minutes before takeoff

Tunisia tells West of Libya threat

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Tunisia has informed Britain and other Western governments of its concern about the sharp rise in tension which has developed in recent weeks along its border with Libya.

According to the Tunisians, Libyan fighters violated Tunisian airspace last weekend and Libyan troops have been massing along the frontier.

The latest tension began to build up just over two weeks ago, when Libya ordered the expulsion of Tunisian workers, many of whom had been there for years. More than 20,000 have been forcibly removed in recent weeks.

Tunisia has expelled 250 Libyan students in retaliation. Large numbers of other foreigners have been deported from Libya recently as part of its policy of reducing the size of its foreign work-force. They include workers from Egypt, Mauritania and Niger.

Last week Egypt sent a letter to Senior Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, accusing Libya of violating the rights of its workers.

The Tunisians apparently fear that the latest Libyan moves may be part of a broader plan. On several occasions Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has talked about uniting Tunisia with his country.

He concluded a treaty of union with Morocco a year ago and has improved ties with Sudan after the military coup which overthrew President Nimeiry earlier this year.



The Prince of Wales, on a private visit to Salzburg, mingling with the crowd in the famous Getreidegasse yesterday.

South Africa in crisis EEC 'troika' trip is on after all

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

The controversial trip by three European community foreign ministers to South Africa is to go ahead this weekend after all. An exchange of carefully-worded statements between Luxembourg and Pretoria yesterday managed to defuse a row which had erupted over who the minister would be permitted to see South Africa and what their motives were.

Mr Roelof "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, announced yesterday afternoon that the way was clear for the foreign ministers of Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Italy to begin their visit as planned on Friday after he had received an assurance from the European community that it did not claim the right to suggest solutions for South Africa's problems.

The dispute erupted at the beginning of this week when the three ministers, known as the Troika, announced that they would ask to meet Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black African leader, during their three-day fact-finding tour. This was immediately rejected.

The South Africans then took umbrage at a statement made by the foreign ministers condemning apartheid and calling on the South African Government to take steps to bring the system of racial segregation to an end.

Mr Botha responded by saying that their visit would be pointless if it were designed to "prescribe foreign formulas for South Africa's complex problems and lay down time scales for the implementation of those formulas."

Most important of the of colonial markets

By John Lawless

Thousands of British companies are watching developments in South Africa with deep concern, knowing that either increased internal turmoil or, in the longer term, outright sanctions would rob them of one of their most lucrative markets.

South Africa is not only Britain's twelfth most important customer worldwide, but remains the most important of all the once "captive" colonial markets.

The deliberately low-key way in which it conducts its global business has made South Africa an under-rated business partner, but one which is valued by executives in a vast range of

companies involved in exports and imports and in the services sector.

British visible exports there last year were worth £1,205 million, or 1.7 per cent of everything sold abroad. Earnings from the supply of services, such as banking, insurance, transport and tourism, are reckoned to have equalled that figure.

In terms of the UK exports league, South Africa ranks just behind Spain and Saudi Arabia, and is considerably more important than Japan in seventeenth place, which last year spent £925 million on British goods, or just 1.3 per cent of total world sales.

Nervous investors fuelled the fall

By Cliff Feltman

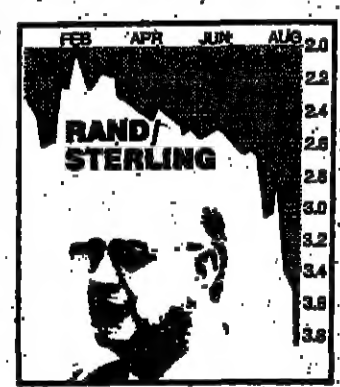
Confidence in the Pretoria Government has evaporated in recent weeks fuelling the flight of the plummeting rand and other forcing South Africa's sudden decision to close its foreign exchange and share markets.

The Botha administration has become seriously alarmed at the exodus of foreign investment, particularly from America and Britain.

Before the fall of the rand, total British direct and indirect

investment in South Africa was worth around £16,000 million. But the value of those assets is now considerably less. At the same time the depressed economy has meant a drop in profits by companies operating in the republic.

Mr Dennis Mockford, of London stockbrokers de Zoete and Bevan, who has studied the economy, said yesterday: "It is difficult to find any signs of encouragement over there. You



Unions no match for Alfonsín

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

President Alfonsín faces a general strike and rally by unions opposed to his austerity policies today, but the protest is unlikely to mar the continuing public support for his government's two-month-old emergency anti-inflation programme.

The General Labour Confederation, the umbrella union group dominated by the opposition Peronist Party, has plastered Buenos Aires walls with posters urging workers to down tools and demonstrate "against hunger and unemployment". Some union leaders, however, have privately questioned the wisdom of going ahead with what promises to be an unpopular strike.

The confederation which has staged two previous general strikes against Señor Alfonsín, first called today's action a month ago, betting that the effects of the austerity plan would have turned public opinion against the Government.

But polls taken last week showed at least 67 per cent of Argentines disapproved of the strike and a similarly large majority continued to approve of the drastic economic rescue programme announced on June 15.

The strength of that support goes far beyond what even government officials had dared to hope when they unveiled what is dubbed the Austral Plan: the introduction of a new currency, and indefinite freeze on prices and wages and drastic cuts in state spending. Politically, it has been a resounding success.

Life for the average citizen has been fundamentally changed. From a situation where bus fares were sometimes increased during the time a commuter left home and returned, and where workers rushed to spend before inflation ate away its value, Argentina has achieved stability.

Sinowatz refuses to soften wine law

Vienna (Reuters) - The Austrian Parliament is set to pass a strict new wine control law today, despite objections by growers and opposition politicians who say it will create bureaucratic problems.

Last-minute talks between Chancellor Sinowatz and opposition leaders failed to resolve differences over the law, which aims to avert a repetition of a wine-doctoring scandal which has halted exports and damaged Austria's image abroad.

The law sets up a complex system of checking and labelling wine similar to the French "appellation contrôlée".

More than 1,000 Austrian wines have been found to contain diethylene-glycol, a toxic sweetening chemical used in anti-freeze and which can cause brain and kidney damage.

Brazil chooses bank chief

São Paulo - Senhor Bracher, a banker from Bradesco, the country's largest private bank, has been chosen as president of Brazil's Central Bank. Senhor Bracher, who was director of the Foreign Department of the Central Bank in the early 1970s, is believed to oppose radical changes in the handling of the foreign debt.

Leading article, page 11

Airline boss in crash apology

Tokyo (Reuters) - Mr Yasu-moto Takagi, the Japan Air Lines president, bowed deeply and apologized in Parliament for the Boeing 747 crash which killed 520 people.

"I feel sorry that the crash has caused a big tragedy in which a quite large number of people lost their precious lives," said Mr Takagi, appearing before a Lower House committee, convened to discuss the accident.

Job for Borg



The former tennis star, Björn Borg, will become a travelling tourism ambassador for Sweden, the country whose taxes drove him to Monaco.

Stadium havoc

Nice (Reuters) - Hooligans who broke into a Nice sports-ground caused an estimated £100,000 damage, wrecking cloakrooms, washbasins and showers, tearing out lamp fittings and daubing walls with Nazi slogans.

Vatican link

Vaduz (Reuters) - The principality of Lichtenstein said it had established diplomatic relations with the Vatican, 11 days before a planned papal visit.

Lead cut

Stockholm (Reuters) - Sweden's centre-right opposition parties have narrowed the Social Democratic government's lead to just over 2 per cent in opinion polls two weeks ahead of a general election.

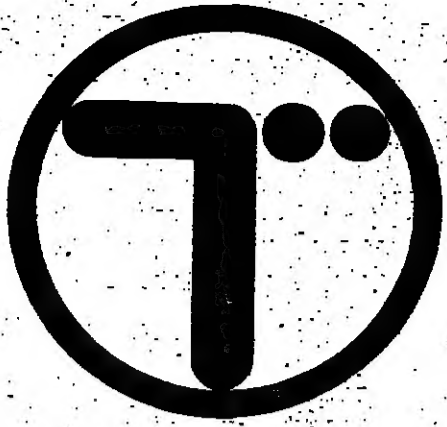
Tourist vultures

Peking (Reuters) - Tibetan sky burials, in which corpses are dismembered and fed to waiting vultures, have been declared out of bounds to curious tourists whose intrusion and picture-taking distressed relatives.

Goethe award

Frankfurt (Reuters) - The West German historian Golo Mann received the £14,000 Goethe prize, exactly 36 years after his father, author Thomas Mann won the award.

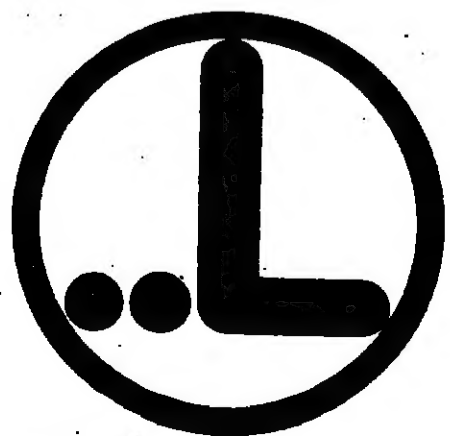
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SPECTRUM

The man behind the bat

The Times
Profile:
David Gower

The public school, middle-class conventions of his upbringing have been carefully cloaked by David Gower with the classless contemporary mannerisms of a social cosmopolitan. Yet no one, including perhaps the man himself, is quite sure what is the real Gower.

The current England captain of cricket, who this morning in the 6th Test at the Oval hopes to guide his team to the winning of the Ashes, is a complex sportsman: known to all, yet truly known by few. Even the chairman of the selectors, Peter May, is said to find it difficult to communicate with him.

As a distantly viewed public figure, there is something of the politician David Owen about Gower. Able, intelligent, popular, there is flexibility in his nature, in seemingly wanting to be all things to all men, which leaves people unsure: gregarious yet private, personable yet emotionless, an ardent modern professional with the almost lazy aura of an old-fashioned amateur, a winner without the killer instinct.

His fascination with cats and leopards is perhaps indicative of his character. "They have a serenity," he says. So, occasionally unduly, does his leadership. There are times, watching him fielding, at mid-off, when he appears to be observing the conflict rather than directing it. Yet after three Test series as a comparatively youthful, and somewhat reluctant captain, there is little doubt that he is maturing.

Ray Illingworth, the former England, Yorkshire and Leicestershire captain, under whose wing the schoolboy Gower entered first class cricket, says: "He is undoubtedly improving, as shown by his handling of the last few overs of the one-day match against Australia at Lord's, and his judgement in the Trent Bridge Test. He would no doubt say he got the job a year or two earlier than he wanted it."

Chosen at 27 to succeed Bob Willis last summer when almost simultaneously he had replaced Peter Willey as Leicestershire captain, Gower was prepared for the West Indies series at home to be gruelling. It was England's overcast, but he felt they should have done better to the match at Lord's.

His own performance with the bat fell short; at least in part because of an early season infection, sustained in a finger injury against Derbyshire, which characteristically he at first declined to take seriously. A specialist had said that 15 years ago he could have died from it.

It, for a month, he started playing again too soon, attempting to find form for the Tests, was never really fit, and after a brief holiday led the team in India, badly a rest cure.

His batting remained, for him, sub-standard; and he was a



Winner without the killer instinct: David Gower, the enigmatic but popular player who is England's cricket captain

less than diligent captain when England moved on to Australia for the superlative one-day series. At times, too, he was touchy in handling the Press, resorting to the flippancy which is his self-defensive mechanism. An interviewer once wrote of him that "he is so laid back he is almost comatose".

Gentle iconoclasm has always been evident. At King's School, Canterbury, he was never a school monitor, yet when asked at 15, reprovingly, by his housemaster, what he thought he would be doing in ten years time, is said to have replied that he would be captain of England.

Berated as a teenager by Illingworth for the casualness of his dress, he once mockingly appeared at breakfast in a dinner jacket. He made an indifferent start as vice-captain to Willis in 1983-84, informal in dress and punctuality, but latterly as captain he has never put a foot wrong at such formalities as embassy receptions - before disappearing off to a disco.

Gower adapts, chameleon-like, to his circumstances, which adds to the enigma of who he is. He was born in Kent of a family with long colonial service, including a judge and an admiral, with traditions of duty from which he is clearly not immune.

Following a childhood party

BIOGRAPHY

1957: Born David Ivon Gower on April 14 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Family motto: *Frangas non flectes* (You can break us but you cannot bend us).

1963: After independence of Tanganyika, father returns with family from colonial service.

1965: Educated at Marlborough House prep school, then King's, Canterbury. Eight O Levels, three A Levels. One year at University College, London, reading law.

1970: Debut for Leicestershire. Scores 32 v Lancashire.

1978: Debut for England. Scores 58 v Pakistan. Scores 111 v New Zealand, at 21 the youngest player to make a

century for England since Peter May in 1951.

1982: Captains England in one Test v Pakistan.

1984: Captains England in two winter Tests v Pakistan. Appointed Leicestershire captain, then England captain. Loses series v West Indies, 0-5. Becomes engaged to Vicki Stewart.

1985: Wins series in India, 2-1. Estimate of earnings: £100,000 p.a. Leads Leicestershire to victory in Benson and Hedges Cup. Becomes the ninth Englishman to pass 5,000 runs in Tests and makes his highest Test score, 215 v Australia.

spent in what was then Tanganyika, he returned to English preparatory school and thence to King's, achieved three A levels, failed Oxbridge, and went to read law at University College, London.

He has discreetly played down his background and speech: his mother has been quoted as saying that she long ago recognized that he had one accent with the family and another with friends. The everyman's voice of a Smiley.

The decision, when Leicestershire successfully approached Kent for his signature, to forgo a law degree for full time cricket, may well have accentuated the social ambivalence for someone who found it easy, and more acceptable, to conform to surroundings than conventions.

He quite enjoyed being regarded in the early 80s as one of the rebels, identifying with Botham: unconcerned that traditionalists at Lord's gritted their teeth if he appeared at night in a T-shirt. He was of another world, another age, compared with the established figures of the MCC. "He mixed very easily," Illingworth says. "When he was young, without being cheeky he had the self-confidence to speak freely with the older professionals."

If Gower was with them in spirit and ambition, he was still somewhat not of them. The players, then and now, liked him and enjoyed playing with him, but he was largely reluctant to talk about cricket. His articles for *Wisden Cricket Monthly* are as likely to refer to restaurants as to the game. He enjoys the good life, and will search for champagne

at inflated prices in up-country India. His cultural tastes are as catholic as his behaviour: in the house near the Leicestershire ground where he lives with his girlfriend he is as likely to listen to Brahms as to rock, reads avidly and most days does the *Telegraph* crossword. Someone who knows him well says that, though he would not take it to admit it, Gower does not consider his life ends with cricket.

Be that as it may, he is one of the most illustrious lights in the game. The secret of all games is timing. In tennis, the great players such as Perry, Hoad and McEnroe take the ball early. Great batsmen often take it late. Maybe Gower does not take it as late as the famed Ranjitsinhji, but he is likened to the debonair Compton, and to the legendary Woolley, likewise a left hander from Kent with a similarly upright stance, who was the quintessence of style.

Hutton has said that Gower does not have Woolley's ability to demolish an attack, leaving the bowlers not knowing where or how to bowl. Yet Gower, admittedly on covered wickets, has scored 5,228 runs in 75 Tests so far compared with Woolley's 3,283 in 64.

The next five years will determine whether he is a good batsman or a great one. He is no ruthless accumulator, such as Boycott or Bradman, and is apt to try difficult shots regarded by some as irresponsible merely to prove he can play them.

"He was the greatest youngster anyone could have seen," Illingworth says. "A marvelous timer of the ball. He was tactically poor at first, weak at playing spin, but such was his timing he soon improved."

In his first Test at Edgbaston against Pakistan in 1978 he memorably hooked his first ball for four, scored 58, and subsequently became the youngest Englishman since May, in 1951, to score a Test century.

His 187 during eight hours for England against the West Indies in 1981 disproved that he cannot concentrate, as did his double century a fortnight ago. Captaincy undoubtedly did not come as easily to him as does the game. There are those at Leicester who say the team looked more purposeful under Willey. Yet this season Gower has several times shown himself ready to take a risk which Willey would have eschewed.

It seems unlikely that Australia, if unaided by the weather, can deny England at least the draw they need to take series. A more searching examination of Gower's leadership will come in the West Indies this winter in an environment of sharper hostility than has been provided by the Australians. Will Gower be able to control, on and off the pitch, one of his predecessors as captain, the rogue elephant Botham, who was absent during the successful tour of India?

Gower has written of Botham that "you seem to get the best out of him by letting him have his way when setting the field or bowling a spell." That policy has not always proved strategic this summer, during which Botham has often been erratic.

With his growing influence, Gower is establishing within the England team a coterie of supporters and some of them, such as his admirable vice captain Gattling, would be happy to see a team ethic more vigorously imposed on the egotistic Botham. Can Gower, or indeed anyone, achieve that?

David Miller

Come rain, come shine,
the buck stops here

Every cloud has a
silver lining,
Heather Kirby
discovers, as US
holidaymakers go
on a spending spree



American tourists have shed their "If it's Tuesday it must be London" reputation. They are not all called Wilmer anymore. They are, in fact, the most popular visitors to our shores and not just because they are big spenders.

It is easy to like the Americans because they are so polite. More surprising, they still think we are polite too. Obviously they don't go to football matches.

Americans are Britain's single most valuable tourist market. In 1983 they spent more than £284 million here, an increase of 39 per cent on 1982. Tourists in general spent £1.64 billion in the first five months of this year, an increase of 33 per cent on last year. As a dollar earner, our tourist industry is enjoying a boom.

More American visitors come from California than any other state and I can only assume they come to sample our rain. They certainly make a beeline for Burberry's. If you talk to staff at a department store or stop an American tourist in the street to ask what they spend their money on, the item at the top of the shopping list turns out to be this ever-so-English raincoat.

Americans buy
Wedgwood by
the crate-load

I found one departing couple at Heathrow who admitted they hadn't bought a Burberry. They said they'd like to come back (54 per cent of Americans are on repeat visits) and would probably get one on their next trip. A lady from Minnesota told me she'd bought a matching pair (one for her husband) and the saving had paid for her flight.

The Americans' second most popular buy is cashmere. A spokeswoman for Pringle said 70 per cent of their sales were exported and of the 30 per cent that remained 20 per cent was snapped up by tourists.

Mrs Barbara Kellman of Palm Beach, Florida, bought the inevitable Burberry as well as a black cashmere shawl, even though it hardly ever gets cold enough in Florida to wear it. "But I'll sure get a lot of use out of it while I'm here on holiday, won't I?" she said cheerfully as she force-fed me a slice of her Knightbridge.

Our American visitors know a thing or two about Wedgwood and Waterford too. They buy it by the crate-load and have it shipped back home. Forty per cent of Harrods' sales, worth £40 million, are exports and most of them go across the Atlantic. Not for Americans the tedious business of squashing holiday purchases into overstuffed suitcases. They have them flown or shipped home.

Two tourists who deserve to go into the Harrods book of records are the man who bought one of their vans and the Texan who bought a fossil that Harrods' fossil-buyer had earlier made a successful bid for in Texas.

The average American tourist stays in Britain for 10 days, which gives him or her plenty of time to confirm that enduring slightly dotty image of a buyer of junk.

A gentleman from Seattle was delighted with his purchase of a Victorian lavatory, complete with mahogany seat, upon which he planned to have himself photographed (fully clothed) in order to advertise his business - that of a tour operator who organizes trips around the city's sewers.

According to the British Tourist Authority, American visitors here are more likely to be from households headed by professional or technical people and tend to be more affluent and better-educated than American visitors to Europe in general. That may explain why they go for quality goods and can afford to spend the price of a small car on an impulse buy.

Anessa Swan of the British Craft Centre said that half their business in Covent Garden was to American tourists. In three quarters of an hour during the American Bar Association's visit they bought £5,000 worth of goods. One tourist purchased an 8ft long bird table made of metal on stone which he

culture tours over here, said: "They spend on average £60 a week on tickets going once or even twice a day. They always want the best seats, prefer the stalls to the circle and don't like it hot."

"They like to go to Stratford, Edinburg, Chichester and Glyndebourne."

American tourists obviously take a lot of taxis. It was one of only two subjects (the other was food) which aroused criticism, albeit voiced extremely politely. A family called Kassir from New York had waited 45 minutes at Victoria Station for a cab, and Jack Adsley from Washington, travelling through Europe for over a month with his wife and daughter, was a little miffed at the end of his holiday to pay £40 for a taxi from Gatwick to Heathrow and later learn there was a perfectly good bus service. "That bus isn't too well advertised," he said with what is probably inherited understatement.

London Transport takes £60 million a year from foreign tourists of which they reckon at least a quarter comes from Americans. "Fares would be higher without them," said a spokesman. As tourism in general provides 50,000 new jobs every year and brings us in a colossal £6 billion, we can afford to queue with a smile.

American visitors spend £34 per day - more than our other main foreign tourists. The French and Germans both spend £15 a day but that is far less than our newer markets who are fewer in numbers but individually spend more. For example, tourists from the Middle East spend £51, Japan, £39 and North Africa, £36. Compared with these other visitors, Americans are above-average users of hire cars and British Rail and are also more likely to visit other parts of the United Kingdom, especially Scotland where Edinburgh is their favourite destination. Few return without a bit length of tweed or mohair blanket.

Harrods took more
dollars than
pounds in one day

Among their many endearing qualities it appears Americans are faithful show-offs. All the stores report record sales of anything that shrieks "I've been to London" like handkerchiefs with pictures of the Houses of Parliament or Horse Guards brollies.

A favourite present to give the folks back home, according to the Reject Shop, are Union Jack tins or highly scented soaps which reek of Olde England. Over a quarter of a million stay-at-home Americans are very likely to receive a pair of boxer shorts from Marks and Sparks next Christmas - printed with a map of London. These, plus another number decorated with holly, have been the store's hottest seller all summer.

According to Harrods, their best month for business is October. One day last year they actually took more dollar bills over the counter than £1 notes.

The trippers I talked to who had stayed in bed and breakfast accommodation claimed they were very mixed, with all that is worst about British food in some places and surprisingly good meals in others. The better off, who frequently relied off top restaurants like La Gavroche as their favourite, had nothing but praise. In London it is estimated that at least 36 per cent of a tourist's budget will be spent on food and drink. The amount of money which changes hands during May alone this year is estimated to be £440 million - 49 per cent more than in the same month last year.

The competition for their custom is keen. David Luck, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, says that although our share of this lucrative market has increased by 38 per cent this year, the battle to woo the Yanks away from us is hotting up. We have, however, still got two distinct advantages over our rivals. We speak the same language. And we have more rain.

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From Paul Ingram, Secretary, Scientific Buddhist Association, 30 Hollingbourne Gardens, Ealing, west London

His Holiness The Dalai Lama pointed out (Spectrum, August 19 and 20) that the Chinese are striving to give the impression that Tibetans are happy under their rule. All the evidence strongly suggests that the Tibetan people are facing cultural genocide as a result of the destruction of their ancient Buddhist culture involving over a million dead, and consequent economic devastation.

As evidence of continuing economic assistance to Tibetans the Chinese are giving great publicity to some 43 construction projects in seven Tibetan towns but they unfortunately omit to tell the world that 95 per cent of Tibetans live in the countryside. Such projects are specifically designed to accommodate the huge influx of Chinese personnel - 130,000

The Dalai Lama and the
truth about Tibet

TALKBACK

ration cards were issued in Lhasa in May 1985 to people arriving from other parts of China - and to provide tourist facilities from which the Chinese government hopes to receive much-needed foreign currency.

Such religious freedom as has been granted recently to Tibetan Buddhists following the wanton destruction of thousands of monasteries and the mass exterminations of the 1950s and 60s probably represents an effort by the Chinese to convey a semblance of normality in Tibet to an increasingly concerned outside world. Its mainly cosmetic nature may be inferred from an official Communist

Party directive ("Document 19", 31/3/82) which prohibits the rebuilding of religious sites in rural areas (where most Tibetans live) and generally allows religious activities only in the area of tourist routes, thus denying religion to the bulk of the Tibetan population.

This document further states that the purpose and responsibility of religious instruction is to train students patriotic to the motherland and to respect Communist Party leadership and the policies of socialism.

From T. W. Shakya, Stroud Green Road, London

Your interview with the Dalai Lama was a timely reminder of Tibet and the suffering of its people. From September 1, the

Chinese will launch a massive propaganda campaign celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the "autonomous region of Tibet".

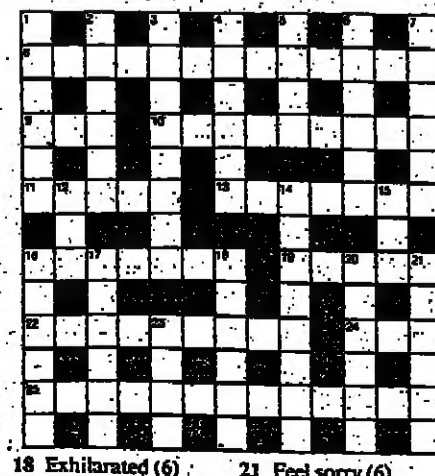
Over the past 20 years, the Tibetan people have had to endure untold suffering, which the world is only now beginning to understand. For many years western journalists have portrayed conditions in Tibet as those of a "backward community" resisting modern reform. While Tibetans spoke of the abuse of human rights, western journalists quoted fictitious Chinese figures of increased wheat production.

Recently the Chinese have allowed a few western journalists to visit Tibet, yet these journalists still seem to be reporting the official Chinese stance and the usual exotic image of Tibet. Whether under the rule of the gang of four or under the present liberal leadership, Tibetan people continue to suffer.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 734)

ACROSS:
8 Fatty cells (7,6)
9 Mountain ridge (3)
10 Writing box (9)
11 Reduce (5)
13 In table form (7)
16 Decide (7)
19 Sequence (5)
22 Lie detector (9)
24 Small carpet (3)
25 Marmalade fruit (7,6)

DOWN:
1 Package (6)
2 Large wave (6)
3 Bodily (8)
4 Tyrant (6)
5 Food allowance (4)
6 Of stars (6)
7 Thin skin (6)
12 Lyric poem (3)
14 Pamphlet (8)
15 Hall, farewell (3)
16 Peace (6)
17 Mouth fluid (6)



SOLUTION TO No 733

ACROSS: 1 Wheeze - 4 Thrust 7 Lawd 8 Habitude 9 Shipshod 13 Res 16 Incapacitated 17 Gut 19 Land mine 24 Effusive 25 Heine 26 Suffe
DOWN: 1 Wild 2 Edulgent 3 Elope 4 Taboo 5 Rita 6 Sedge 10 Pupil 11 Heron 12 Dream 13 Racemeter 14 Side 15 Sing 18 Unfit 20 Agile 21 Dread 22 Huff 23 Omer

BOOKS

The Manning behind the myth

John Selwyn Gummer

CARDINAL MANNING: A BIOGRAPHY
By Robert Gray
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £16.95

Manning has indeed been badly served by history. The Manning myth was early impressed on me by an Anglo-Catholic aunt who said, "Manning was a political Archbishop who stopped dear Mr Newman from getting a Cardinal's hat till it was too late to matter". This view has been firmly rooted in our consciousness by a combination of Purcell, the vindictive biographer, and the derivative bitchiness of Lytton Strachey.

Yet Manning is far too big a man to be dismissed in their terms. From convert clegman to Archbishop of Westminster in 14 years, he gave the Roman Catholic Church in England a new confidence and a new political acceptance. Solving the London Dock Strike, sitting on the Cross Commission, playing a role in Irish Home Rule, Manning established the bona fides of English Roman Catholicism.

What started as a personal position based upon the connections of his Anglican days and his friendship with Gladstone, became by his death the accepted position of the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England. Manning seemed to have been a despised sect into an acknowledged power in the land.

Yet perhaps more important was Manning's direct effect on Church organisation. He enabled it to deal with the huge influx of Irish immigrants. He saw their churches built, their children educated, their orphans cared for, and he became a spokesman for their poor. His vast energy and administrative ability, his political skills and his enthusiasm for his cause made Manning a formidable figure.

Yet he wasn't loveable. He was too unbending for that. Too committed. Too determined. Whether it was the definition of infallibility or his opposition to R.C.s at Oxford - Manning used every weapon to achieve his end. Where he failed to win, he was as quick to discern the hand of God in his defeat as he was in his victories. He cannot have been an easy man to care for.

It is this which has allowed the myth of Manning - the politically scheming Cardinal Grandison - to live on. In this new biography, Robert Gray seeks to set the record straight and with admirable clarity picks his way through the mass of evidence to produce a much fairer portrait of this unbending figure.

Yet it is not a big enough work. The author intrudes too much. Too ready with the clever phrase to belittle men and issues, Gray misses the measure of Manning the defender of his faith.

That said, Gray deals well with the later social and political issues. He shows us a Manning who did perhaps more than any other man to mould the Roman Catholic Church in England, whose schools and parochial system still bear his mark. A Manning who in the wider world played a crucial role in the emergence of the modern papacy and in the social teaching of the Church.

Making way for Lord Kitchener

Mr Asquith said that if Kitchener was not a great man, he was, at least, a great poster. She was right in her prediction. The poster has remained as useful to cartoonists, and art-workers, as the Mona Lisa, while the popular reverence for the man has become a thing of the past. Philip Warner begins by wondering why this is: "Dying for one's country has a diminished appeal in the late 20th century. Men, and women, are prepared to die for religious and political beliefs but to die for one's native land is not a popular thought. In fact the whole idea of patriotism has become suspect in many European countries. In Britain there seems to be a widespread credo that to be proud of one's homeland and heritage is wrong. The ideas and beliefs of immigrant peoples must be given equal place to the ones traditionally associated with this country. In consequence, Kitchener's statement that 'your country needs you' has been rendered almost meaningless."

I should be surprised, however, if respect for the ideas and beliefs of immigrant peoples was really so widespread in this country as to undermine patriotism or anything else. The Kitchener recruiting poster, if it strikes us as ludicrous, does so for a quite different reason. It is not that we do not love our country, it is that we do not love the First World War. If we are told that it was Kitchener's prestige which caused so many to join up in the early months of the war, all we can say is: what a pity the prestige was not put to better use.

One might add that the Kitchener poster appeals to us as inherently funny - the image of the moustachioed, old style military figure. There is a stock of funny military images major-generals have been traditionally funnier than field-marshal. Why? Why is it, for instance, that W. S. Gilbert thought the modern major-general so funny for being so educated man with a grasp of mathematics?

Admirals, too are funny, if they go down with their ship, stiffly saluting as the water laps around their epaulettes, although

KITCHENER
The Man Behind the Legend
By Philip Warner
Hamish Hamilton, £12.95

obviously the experience of drowning is not in the least funny.

When Kitchener went down with the Hampshire, the survivors of the ship reported his going up on deck and his calm behaviour at the last moments. The phrase from these reports entered military slang. An officer had called out "Make room for the Lord Kitchener." After the initial shock of the news, this phrase became a joke. Soldiers carrying some heavy object would call out "Make way for Lord Kitchener."

So this process of turning the hero into a joke began rather early on. Kitchener was, like the modern major general, a man of broad education, with a basic training as an engineer. His early achievement included surveys of Palestine and Cyprus, and much of his work required mastery of technological innovation. His first acquaintance with war was in France in 1871. Between that year and his death in 1916, it hardly needs to be said that warfare was rapidly changing.

And it was in the Boer War that Kitchener demonstrated the lengths to which the regular army had to go in order to win against a well trained guerrilla force which had the support of the population.

Although Kitchener and his moustache might look like a thing of the past, and although the ideology of Empire may have disappeared, there is much of this book which seems a quite familiar part of modern life. The Derivatives who fought for the Mahdi and his successor, went into battle convinced that their death would be their paradise. Today they would be smiling on car bomb suicide missions.

Mr Warner seems embarrassed by the "unfortunate name" of the concentration

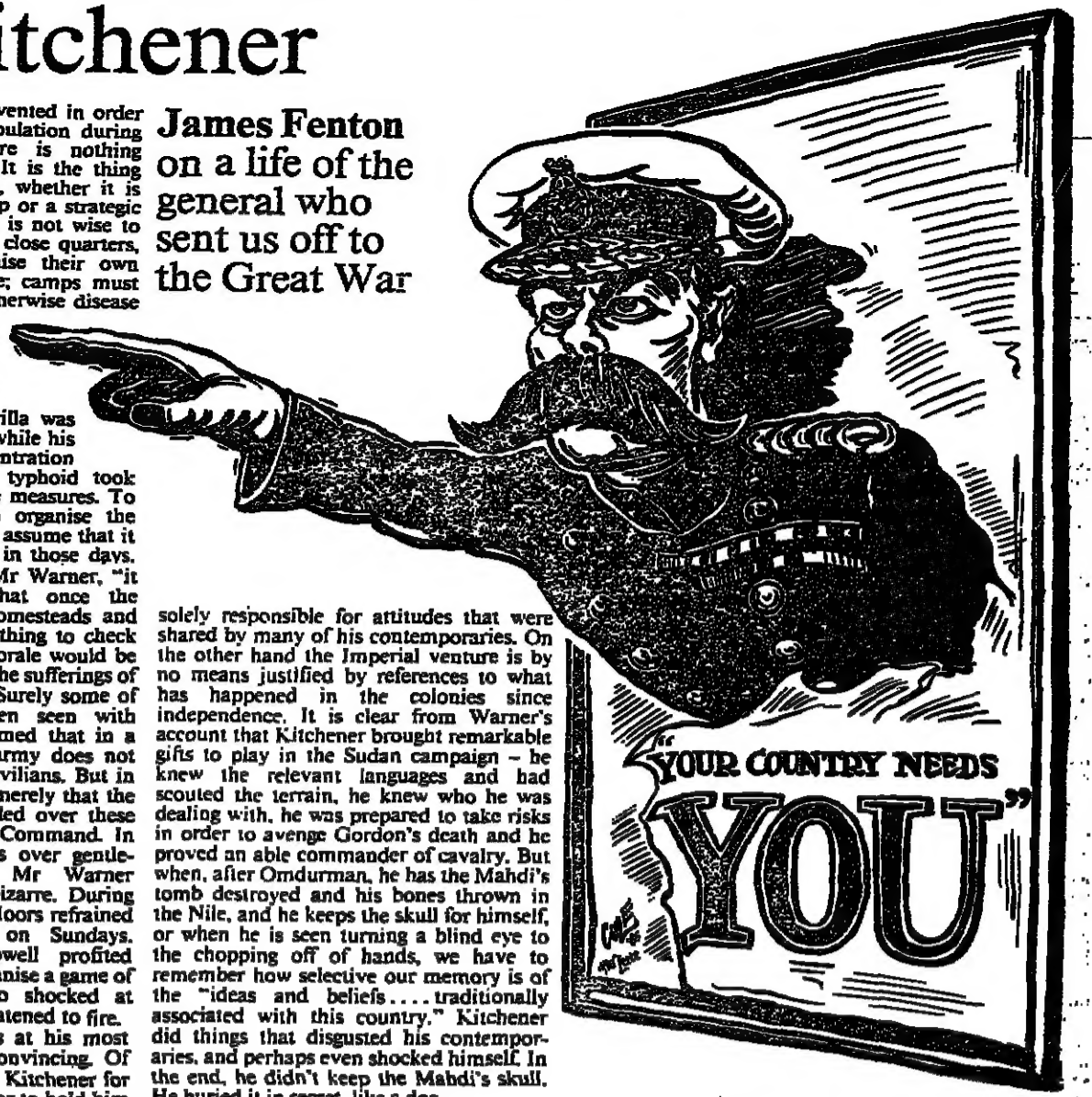
camps which Kitchener invented in order to control the civilian population during the Boer War. But there is nothing unfortunate in the name. It is the thing itself which is unfortunate, whether it is called a concentration camp or a strategic hamlet. Mr Warner says it is not wise to confine 18,000 civilians in close quarters, and leave them to organise their own administration and hygiene; camps must be kept spotlessly clean, otherwise disease will flourish.

Yet there is a note of exculpation in his account of the black-house system. Arms were destroyed, all rounded up, and the guerrilla was left to starve or surrender, while his family languished in a concentration camp. These are terrible measures. To say it was unwise not to organise the hygiene of these camps is to assume that it could have been organised in those days.

With hindsight, says Mr Warner, "it has been pointed out that once the guerrillas had lost their homesteads and their families there was nothing to check their mobility, and their morale would be sustained by the thought of the sufferings of their wives and children." Surely some of this could also have been seen with foresight. It is widely assumed that in a civilised kind of war the army does not pillage and avoid killing civilians. But in this kind of war it appears merely that the individual soldier has handed over the ancient rights to the High Command. In this context, the arguments over gentlemanly behaviour which Mr Warner mentions seem especially bizarre. During the siege of Mafeking, the Moors refrained from shelling the town on Sundays. However, when Baden-Powell profited from this opportunity to organise a game of cricket, the Boers were so shocked at cricket on Sunday, they threatened to fire.

It is when Mr Warner is at his most defensive that he is least convincing. Of course it is not fair to blame Kitchener for the existence of the Empire, or to hold him

James Fenton
on a life of the
general who
sent us off to
the Great War



solely responsible for attitudes that were shared by many of his contemporaries. On the other hand the Imperial venture is by no means justified by references to what has happened in the colonies since independence. It is clear from Warner's account that Kitchener brought remarkable gifts to play in the Sudan campaign - he knew the relevant languages and had scouted the terrain, he knew who he was dealing with, he was prepared to take risks in order to avenge Gordon's death and he proved an able commander of cavalry. But when, after Omdurman, he has the Mahdi's tomb destroyed and his bones thrown in the Nile, and he keeps the skull for himself, or when he is seen turning a blind eye to the chopping off of hands, we have to remember how selective our memory is of the "ideas and beliefs... traditionally associated with this country." Kitchener did things that disgusted his contemporaries, and perhaps even shocked himself. In the end, he didn't keep the Mahdi's skull. He buried it in secret, like a dog.

A Henry who lost his hooray

FICTION

Nicholas Shakespeare

THE GARISH DAY
By Rachel Billington
Hamish Hamilton, £9.95

ONE IS A WANDERER
By Francis King
Hutchinson, £9.95

THE TRICK OF THE GA
BOLGA
By Patrick McGinley
Jonathan Cape, £9.95

The house which looks wonderful from the motorway often has a rotten view back on to it. So, surveying the scene of her unquestionable popular success do I suspect that Rachel Billington finds it a prospect that has ceased to please. Recalling the Tolstoyan pretensions of *Occasion of Sin*, it seems she wants much more to be taken seriously as a novelist.

In the past this has been difficult. Her novels have usually had one green well stuck firmly in the muddy fields of romance literature while the other attempts to make squelching purchase on more elevated ground (hence, I presume, the number of quotations in her titles). *The Garish Day* - from Newman's hymn - is different. As the blurb says it marks "a new development in Rachel Billington's writing" - not that this is apparent in the first half. She is still, capable, to cite Beatrice - a Foreign Office wife of dreamy sparseness - of creating a character so dull that not even their imaginations will run away with them, let alone Otto Ridley, an archaeologist Beatrice meets in the jungle.

The novel is the tale of Beatrice's son Henry, a typically Establishment Englishman who rises invincibly through the institutions that have made his father head of mission in India, Egypt and Washington - only to have the whole of his ordered world disintegrate. It is essentially an exploration of the mess beneath the pin-stripe.

Henry is such an egotistical, passionate creep that charting his passage upwards, even Billington communicates a sense of wishing to avoid him. She concentrates instead on his mother Beatrice who baptised him a Catholic, on his two dimentional father, Lionel, his school-friend Wiggins and his sloe-eyed wife, Flavia.

The novel gathers pace and quality when Flavia leaves home for an Argentine diplomat (the announcement, with their child chewing gravel at their

feet, is particularly well done). Urged by his mother into the more embracing arms of his Church, Henry alters course until abandoned, exposed and reduced he is a person capable of deep, selfless and not misty-mooded love. As a whole *The Garish Day* remains disparate and patchy, but some of its patches are very good indeed.

Francis King's collection of short stories - some dating back to 1949 - also roams the world, dealing whether in Brighton or Japan with crumbling middle-class marriages, academic homosexuals and strong eccentric women invariably in large houses which they cram with arty lodgers. King's favourite words are "etiolated", "hysteria", "pallor" and "grey"; his favourite situations, those which show his characters trickling saliva, grease and sweat from their respectable clenched chins as if leaking some inner weakness. Despite a liking for violence - there are frequent deaths both animal and human - King is the great tapper of that English passion, embarrassment (such as a child feels watching his parents weep).

His manicured, fastidious prose gets under the nail every time, catching accurately the dialogue that changes banter into anger, and the ambiguities

that follow when something you most want or you least want happens. Mrs Sparks's plot to cut down a tree in *The Tree* leaves her with an undercurrent of regret. Elizabeth feels a strange exhilaration and release at her close friend's death in *Home*.

In all the author shares the oriental composure, almost coldness, of many of his subjects. Like Stanley Spencer, he sees the blue vein in the breast rather than its sensual shape - which he is always covering in a rayon dressing-gown. So detached is King that often when he tries to make ends meet - as in *So Hurt and Humiliated* or *The Festival of the Dead* - it does not quite work.

Patrick McGinley's fifth novel has a similarly detached central character. An Englishman known only as Cootie who during the last war and for no apparent reason, escapes to Donegal "to find unity of experience". Cootie is the bland yeast which sets the locals into a state of high and frothy ferment. Within eight months he has discovered a drowned rafter, killed a neighbour in self-defence (and not told a soul), seduced a grass widow and then a young virgin who hangs herself because of his behaviour. The author tries to make this unfeeling, flat figure attractive but, lacking remorse, one is only glad when he receives his violent come-uppance.

Despite McGinley's failure with Cootie, I preferred this to novels of his like *Goosefoot* and *Foggage*. McGinley has a real and original ear, eye and tongue for the Irish landscape - its seazores laden with the holy smell of salt - and its inhabitants who pop-up, talking non-stop, creating from *The Manxman* men whose beery breath "would top sheep", who remember sheep's faces and whose nicotine fingers are like a vixen's tits. As for the Ga Bolga, I still haven't a clue what that is.

No stone unturned in quest of the cliché

Basil Boothroyd

A DEFENCE OF CLICHÉS
By Nicholas Bagnall
Constable, £7.95

The author takes up the cudgels in no uncertain manner, and would give his (hermetic?) seal of approval to the football manager on whose televised lips I was recently hanging: asked to sum up the last performance in a repeated, goalless replay he lamented, "It's basically all on yesterday, know what I mean?" I know what he meant, despite his blisful ignorance that the phrase was untidily ripped from Macbeth, courtesy the Bard of Avon. This is the strength of the cliché.

It never ceases to amaze me, as the vast majority of letters to the press begin, that the Great and Good, from Quiller-Couch and Fowler, through Gowers, Partridge and others too numerous to mention, pursue the forlorn hope of persuading the man in the street to keep his well of English undefiled. They fail dismally. He is deaf to their entreaties, whose sweetness is wasted on the desert air, not least because in the final analysis they are preaching only to the converted.

Here is research in depth, no stone left unturned to proffer (no, it's catching) an embarrassment of riches. Mr Bagnall digs as far down as Homer and as close up as Bernard Levin, praising both sages for their cliché work. Levin, mourning that the world is full of "wars, rumours of wars, of pestilence, famine and sudden death", gains from the Biblical echoes, in the borrowed phrases "he has found the perfect shorthand", Homer's Achilles (the one with the heel) did not flatter and baringly kill his enemies. He "hurled their souls into Hades"; though it is hard to say (or is a matter for speculation) whether that is in the cliché class and the perfect shorthand for football managers.

But Mr Bagnall has many classes. Not only the well-tried and still serviceable word or two, but the cliché of style and plot among novelists (from "high tosh" to "low tosh"), of the stereotyped approach by reporters and sub-editors, or in letters of condolence when the grim reaper comes. He has clichés, even, of architecture, and contrives, without visible contrivance, to equate the vanished decorative carvices of the ancient builders and their replacement by bald modern functionalism, with the loss of colour and fun in a language stripped of ornament. "Obviously," he says (a cliché word these days if you don't watch yourself), "the parallel is nothing like exact, but it is pleasant and instructive all the same."

So is the whole book, jammed with instruction, and more than pleasantly done, with clarity, humour and enviable learned excursions. Writers about writing are on this ice. This one hardly ever falls through, though once or twice finding himself "unable to resist" a quotation. (Still, even Homer nods.) And if, as defending counsel, he occasionally lapses into speeches for the prosecution, in the end the cliché leaves the court with hardly a stain on its character.

Violent pheasant pluckers

Douglas Sutherland

THE LONG AFFRAY
The Poaching Wars 1760-1914
By Harry Hopkins
Secker and Warburg, £12.90

a dead rabbit or an "offensive weapon" in the shape of a snare or a net was to face deportation for seven years. For less venial offences, fourteen years or life. When in 1892 Mr Justice Burroughs condemned Charles Smith to death for his part in the affray in Hough Coppice it set off a wave of outrage amongst the citizens of Romsey from the Mayor downwards. A great petition was got up but authority was unmoved. When Smith was hanged on the new portable "patent" scaffold on the walls of Winchester Castle in full view of the populace, a shudder ran through Hampshire. It escalated rapidly into near revolution - a revolt against privilege, and the man made laws which protected it.

As the owners of the great estates vied with each other in fighting greater and greater quantities of game for their sport, to the extent of causing serious damage to the crops of tenant farmers, the penalties for interference with their pleasures became ever more Draconian.

To be caught in possession of

The reaction of the game preservationists was to fight violence with violence. They armed their keepers and invested them with police powers - but police answerable only to themselves. Soon more than half the prisoners who filled the jails up and down the country were awaiting trial at the Assizes for poaching and the hulks and transports to Australia were packed with the convicted.

Mr Hopkins describes what started as desperation against poverty and starvation and developed into full scale political and class warfare, with a taut but firmly-controlled restraint which only threatens to burst into flames when he comes to describe the grotesque *Battues*, made fashionable by Edward VII, when thousands of head of game were killed in a day to feed the vanity of the very rich whilst, out of sight of their grand mansions, the "curse of the pheasant" was still taking its toll in human lives.

The Great Affray is not dead, claims Mr Hopkins, citing recent examples of spurs amongst the embers in such reactionary strongholds as Lord Spencer's Althorp estate and Broadlands itself.

Perhaps, But I would hazard that the near issue of the "Poaching Wars" shows more vividly red in the hatred of class oppression and privilege which they did so much to create.

A master musician in a minor key

Paul Griffiths

SCHUBERT AND HIS VIENNA
By Charles Osborne
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £14.95

work. In fact, this G minor quartet, like many of Schubert's early sonata-style compositions, breaks quite fundamentally with "the language of the Viennese classical tradition" - if by that we are meant to infer some generality of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. Its first movement has no real develop-

ment, but instead goes almost at once into a recapitulation which tonally mirrors the exposition: the first subject, therefore, comes back in the relative major, which is highly unclassical.

But perhaps knowing this would not soothe the reader so much as the stream of mild approbations that flow from Mr Osborne's pen: "delicate", "popular", "lyrical", "warm", "Biedermeier". His other, more useful strength is to provide most of Schubert's surviving letters - though nobody should be surprised that these are so few.

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RICHARD ADAMS

MAIA

The towering new bestseller by the author of *WaterShip Down*

100 pages

A bleak poet

Edward Mortimer

THE SPIRIT OF ALLAH
Khomeini and the Islamic Revolution
By Amir Taheri
Hutchinson, £14.95

Books on the Iranian revolution are by now legion. The interest of this latest offering is twofold. It is the first I have seen which is cast in the form of a biography of the revolution's protagonist according to the good old "Teach Yourself" formula, and its author is a journalist successful enough (under the old regime) to have had access to some very interesting sources, yet professional enough to have both undertaken considerable research and maintained a fair degree of detachment.

The former originally makes the first half of the book the more interesting. When we get to the revolution itself the story of the "Iman" merges with that of his country and the ground is well-trodden. But the earlier part is fascinating. The bleakness of Khomeini's background, as here described, must go some way to explain the bleakness of his personality. His birthplace, Khomein, "is one of those Iranian oasis towns that are often described as *Al-Jahannam* (literally, the end of the line). No one with any alternative home would choose to live here."

On the later years of the Pahlavi monarchy Taheri writes as an insider, quoting from conversations with many of its leading dignitaries including on occasion the monarch himself. The general picture of rapid descent from the grandiose to the pathetic is familiar enough by now, but Taheri adds some

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THE TIMES DIARY

A family affair

According to confidential minutes of a recent meeting of BBC top brass which have come my way, the corporation last month yielded to government pressure and allowed senior officials from the Ministry of Defence to vet a Panorama programme about the Walker family, who are alleged to have betrayed US naval secrets to the Russians. According to a BBC source yesterday, it was thought that the programme *Family of Spies*, "could have unwittingly revealed information of use to another power." In the event it was broadcast unchanged. The man who authorized the vetting was Alan Protheroe, assistant director-general and a lieutenant-colonel in the Territorial Army. The matter was raised at the recent meeting by Peter Pagnamenta, head of TV current affairs; but, as the minutes record, he was slapped down by Protheroe who said it was a "one-off" decision. The Panorama team were reportedly outraged but refused to speak on the record yesterday. One more directed me to an article by Protheroe in *The Listener* in which he attacked the banning of the *Real Lives* film - "The argument about the national interest" demanding censorship of such voices is glib, and intrinsically dangerous..."

Sounds off

Some candid friend should tell Hank Marvin, the Shadows' guitarist turned Radio 2 presenter, what his bosses think of him. Confidential minutes of the BBC Radio Review Board meeting this month which have also been passed to me, record light entertainment head Martin Fisher's damning verdict: "Not a great broadcaster but a nice man." The masculine tones of former Scots MP Margo MacDonald, presenter of Radio 4's *Colour Supplement*, come out little better - "becoming more relaxed but still sounded colder on air than off." Meanwhile, Radio 1 controller Johnny Beiring wonders if the same show's paper reviewer, Derek Jameson, "who had already appeared that morning on TV-am", was not becoming "too regular." As for Radio 4's *Dear and Honoured Lady*, current affairs editor Sandra Chalmers was "sorry only at the publicity given to the presence of the Queen Mother at a concert on the evening of transmission, whereas some scripted links implied she was at home listening to the radio..."

● Brighton is fresh out of shower curtains - because, a department store manager tells me, they have been bought up in their hundreds by a businessman who is shipping them to India to be turned into plastic saris. For the next monsoon?

Written out

With only a month to go before the announcement of the Booker shortlist, let me save you that fiver you were going to put on John Fowles. Although his new novel, *Maggot*, has picked up a clutch of pre-publication raves, he has flatly refused to submit it for judging. He found the prospect "uncomfortable", say his publishers, Cape. With Graham Greene, who this year published *The Tenth Man*, also eschewing such circuses, could this be the start of a trend?

BARRY FANTONI



'Apparently their policy paper is printed on recycled manifestos'

Flagging

The Library Association reports that Holborn Library is still trying to reunite a page of flag illustrations with the book from which it was ripped. The page was returned with the pitiful note: "This page was taken from one of your books earlier this year. I am sorry to have taken it but I felt it necessary at the time. I now return it. Unfortunately I cannot remember the title of the book it was taken from."

Union first

The Transport and General Workers could become the first union with a black general secretary. Its national executive, which is looking for a deputy leader who might eventually succeed Ron Todd, plans to make the appointment on September 15. I hear that front runner John Freeman, who leads the union's Northern Ireland section - at the centre of the leadership ballot-rigging allegations - has decided not to apply because he has "no unfilled personal ambitions". This leaves the clever money on Bill Morris, the T&GWU's national boss and one of the few black leaders in our unions.

PHS

Keeping the BBC free of politics

by Vincent Hanna

In its evidence to the Peacock committee on BBC financing, the National Union of Journalists has tried to redefine the relationship between the corporation and government. It suggests that a new body, answerable to Parliament, should be interposed between the two. It would perform the role now filled by the Home Secretary and undertake new responsibilities for protecting the public interest.

Our suggested title is the Broadcasting Review Board. Among its specific tasks it would nominate BBC governors (and also, perhaps, members of the IBA and the Broadcasting Complaints Commission).

BBC governors should never be the beneficiaries of political patronage. At present they have to be "approved" by both the Home Office and the prime minister. Allegations of political imbalance during the *Real Lives* controversy were followed by Labour spokesmen hinting at wholesale changes by a future Labour government. Politicians must not be allowed to play musical chairs with the BBC.

The board's nominees should reflect the varied nature of British society. Governors are now drawn exclusively from the "great and good". In some cases lesser would be better. The governors would continue their

vital role as lightning-conductors but with their independence protected and underpinned.

The new board would also consider applications for a higher licence fee. It would investigate the BBC's use of resources and report its findings and recommendations through the Home Secretary to Parliament, which would take the political decision.

In the last decade licence fee negotiations have often given politicians an opportunity to apply pressure on the BBC. Knowing that the matter was in the hands of an independent body, producers would not be nervous about making controversial programmes at so sensitive a time.

Another function would be that proposed by the Annan committee, of a public enquiry board. It would hold public hearings to hear suggestions on how the broadcasting services might be improved. It would report periodically - perhaps every five years - on how the BBC and IBA were discharging their responsibilities. This would do away with the present ad hoc inquiries instituted to suit changing political moods.

The board would have no power to interfere in the functions of the BBC or IBA; certainly not to influence editorial content. It would simply encourage and report on public discussion.

The board would take away none of the extensive statutory powers exercised by the Home Secretary; nor would it seek to dilute his ultimate legal authority to ban any programme.

Might not the board itself be partisan or open to manipulation? I think not. For a start, its members would be appointed by Parliament, which would examine its work. It could also be questioned by select committee.

The NUJ believes that the present structure of broadcasting in Britain, with its interlocking responsibilities and balance of tensions between broadcasters and government, is worth preserving, despite the abuse to which it has recently been subjected. But the structure needs a buttress if the "open continuing and healthy conflict", rightly praised by Peter Kellner on this page yesterday, is not to bring it crashing down. Our proposal could provide it.

The author, a writer and broadcaster, is a member of the national executive of the National Union of Journalists.

Jack Spence assesses the army's role in South African politics



Why Botha need not fear a palace revolution

The South African state of emergency and the army's heightened visibility during the recent disturbances have provoked renewed questioning about the military's true position. Is South Africa becoming a garrison state with soldiers assuming an absolute dominance in decision-making? If the situation appeared to be getting out of control, could the army prove to be a Praetorian Guard?

Until the mid-1970s the military had relatively little influence on government policy. Diplomatic forays into independent Africa - the "outward movement" of the 1960s and the "detente exercise" of 1974-5, launched in short-lived collaboration with the front-line African states on the Rhodesian issue - were undertaken on the assumption that "as the West becomes aware of our fruitful cooperation with the African states, its attitude towards us improves".

The failure of these initiatives and the subsequent embarrassment of the "Muldergate" scandal led to disillusion and growing impatience among senior officers with the "cocktail diplomacy" of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The way was clear for a tougher external posture for which the defence force would provide sophisticated equipment (largely home produced because of the arms embargo) and a strategy designed to assert regional dominance employing military and economic instruments of coercion.

The military was well prepared. P. W. Botha, enjoying the advantage of long tenure at the Ministry of Defence (1966/78), had initiated a managerial revolution in the structure and function of the armed forces. Working closely with young technocrats such as Magnus Malan (the present Minister of Defence), Botha modernized the defence force, rationalized the system of command and control and won an increasing share of resources to provide both a conventional and a counter-insurgency capability.

After becoming premier in 1978, and drawing on his experience in the Defence Ministry, Botha streamlined organization and conduct of government business. His reforms greatly enhanced the position of the State Security Council, established in 1972 and now regarded as the

apex of a security establishment. The secretary of the council was, until recently, General A. J. van Deventer, whose staff was in part recruited from the defence force. Members include President Botha as chairman and the ministers of defence, foreign affairs, and law and order. At its regular meetings it acts as a gatekeeper through which all important government business must pass before submission to the cabinet.

The council's principal purpose is to implement a "total strategy" to cope with the "total onslaught" which, in the late 1970s, was defined as the product of a Marxist conspiracy using black African governments and alleged front organizations such as churches and trade unions. This definition of the threat clearly provided an enhanced role for the military. The 1973 defence white paper, for example, emphasized the inter-connection and inter-dependence of three basic elements: internal security, foreign and defence policy. Total strategy, therefore, requires a fusion of the political and military resources available to the state and the defence force has, in effect, given up its role, in the words of one commentator, as the "neutral guardian of the peace and holder of the fort" to become an "active participant in decision making".

But influence does not mean effective and exclusive control over critical decisions. By agreeing in the early 1980s to the "destabilisation" of neighbouring countries accused of harbouring ANC guerrillas and support for anti-government groups such as Unita in Angola and the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, the council hoped that a clearly defined political objective could be achieved by military means. This was coercive regional

diplomacy with a vengeance, a Clausewitzian application of force which, in the case of Mozambique, produced the Nkomati Accord in March last year.

Thus, although the military role in decision making has assumed greater importance, evidence suggests that the politicians still define policy goals: there is an intimate civil-military collaboration in which Botha's views predominate.

Senior officers are also influential in the debate over political reform. They have been profoundly influenced by the literature on Third World counter-insurgency and, in particular, the doctrine that success requires an 80 per cent political and 20 per cent military capability.

At a lower level, this is reflected in the civil action programme in which servicemen work as doctors, teachers, engineers and administrators in Namibia and black areas of South Africa itself. Another example is the nine regional management centres intended to promote co-operation between the military and the civilian bureaucracies.

Thus reform for the more articulate and sophisticated officers is a variety of social engineering, the objective of which is to provide a shield of stability behind which the politicians bring out their claws, however limited in scope. At the same time they are seeking ways for the whites to share power without losing ultimate control.

Botha's policies and the key role given to soldiers in devising a coherent security policy have produced mixed results: the Nkomati accord has ended the use of Mozambique as a base for operations by guerrillas of the African National Congress but sabotage continues within South Africa and

the ANC's standing among blacks - especially that of its leader, Nelson Mandela - is higher than ever. The Mozambique rebels continue to play havoc with the Machel government's attempts to restore the economy despite South African promises to bring them to heel. Mediation by Pretoria between the warring factions has failed and the defence force is unwilling and probably unable to mount a sustained intervention in support of the Mozambique government, especially now that it is fully stretched helping the police in the townships.

The war in Namibia drags on and although withdrawal to the Orange River in theory offers a more defensible perimeter, the domestic costs of decolonizing the territory in terms of its impact on right-wing white opinion and black expectations are clearly too high. The black opposition (the United Democratic Front in particular) is better organized than any of its predecessors and the strategy of consumer boycott is difficult, if not impossible, to counter with orthodox military measures.

Yet despite the setbacks, there is no indication of military impatience with the shackles of civilian control. The popular image of South Africa as a nation at arms disguises the fact that the military elite is reluctant to do more than totter before direct military intervention to save it became even a remote possibility.

The National Party remains powerful not only in Parliament but in organs great and small, ranging from school boards to parastatal enterprises, while the lower ranks of the bureaucracy, the police, and the white trade unions would not automatically benefit from military rule.

It is not that there is a fundamental disagreement between soldier and civilian over the means and ends of policy: they are agreed, and that may be the most important obstacle to real and fundamental reform of the political system.

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The author, Professor of Politics at the University of Leicester, recently returned from a one-month visit to South Africa.

Rajiv steps in where Sanjay failed

Delhi From the newspaper page, India's best-known cricketer, Sunil Gavaskar, points a finger at the reader and asks: "Do you love your family as much as I do?" The advertisement goes on: "When I'm making runs, the more the better. But with children, it's different. You need to pay attention to them, educate them, play with them, love them. That's why I have only one. I can give him all the attention he needs - and believe me, life's a lot more fun. What about you? Do you love your family enough to plan it?"

The message is aimed at the urban, would-be sophisticates among the minority who understand English. For the rural masses, huge floodings are the medium. Posters show a beaming family - father, mother, and two chubby checked children - next to pictures of an intra-uterine device, the pill and a "nirodh", the Indian name for a condom. Even the country's most popular soap opera, *Hum Log*, is discreetly promoting the new family planning effort, instigated by the prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, who himself has two children.

Like many others he is unhappy with the results of policies for the control of population growth which for more than 30 years have failed to meet targets and at the inability of the bureaucrats to transform the programme into a genuine people's movement. The programme has flourished since Gandhi's brother Sanjay ran an unpopular and aggressive sterilization campaign in the mid-1970s.

That campaign ended in electoral humiliation for Mrs Indira Gandhi, and the family planning movement was set back by at least five years. The Ministry of Family Planning became the less emotive Ministry of Family Welfare and the number of sterilizations, particularly vasectomies, fell dramatically. Forced and coerced mass sterilizations, real or rumoured, are still remembered but it is a measure of the changed atmosphere and a realization of the problems confronting the country that the subject is again high on the political agenda.

Officials in the Family Welfare Ministry were delighted that the subject was hardly mentioned during last year's general election campaign. To them, this indicated that family planning was no longer a matter of controversy and that now was the time, with a youthful prime minister, to exorcise the past and build a new consensus.

The figures are daunting. The World Bank estimates that India's population was 717 million in 1982 and will rise to between 927 million and 994 million by the turn of the century, increasing to perhaps 1.5 billion by the middle of the next century to overtake China. India itself projects a population of 950 million by the year 2000, finally stabilizing at 1.3 billion. If this target is to be achieved, results must improve, as the decline in the birth rate has not matched that in the death rate. India has not matched the successes of Mexico, Colombia

the Philippines, where contraceptive use has increased greatly since 1980. The declared goal now is to have 60 per cent of the fertile population using contraception within 15 years.

With the new sense of urgency has come a belated rethink of the best way to tackle the issue. Sterilization, on which most emphasis has been placed since the programme's inception, is no longer seen as the palliative; conventional contraceptives are more in favour.

Why it has taken so long to promote them when sterilization was clearly unacceptable is not clear. As Mrs Rami Chhabra of the Family Planning Foundation said: "Sterilization is a mid-aged method when people have done their damage."

At least the ministry now admits that it was not the answer. "Younger people obviously cannot be expected to go in for sterilization. Methods such as IUDs, conventional contraceptives and oral pills are the real answer," it confidently suggests. The message is "delay the first, space the second, and stop thereafter" but can this change the enormous social pressures for fertility to be proved by producing a first child within a year of marriage? It is doubtful.

After all, only a tiny minority of newly weds even consider using contraceptives and fewer still discuss the idea beforehand. In many rural areas tradition intermingles with the superstitions of officials and the battle goes on to persuade millions that they will be better off with fewer

children, and that those children will have a greater chance of survival.

There are other practical difficulties, as Mrs Chhabra explains: "Most villagers have no cupboards and little privacy in their homes. Conventional contraceptives will need storing. It is not going to be easy and will have to be linked with a whole package including female welfare, literacy, and education."

Although an estimated 2.5 million couples enter the fertile age range each year, government officials are confident they can achieve their goal of 42 per cent using contraceptives by 1990. It can be done, they insist, without resort to the compulsion adopted by China.

There are arguments, though, for greater incentives to be given to those accepting family planning, including preferential treatment in education, the allocation of land, employment in government service and other benefits.

Adopting such measures nationally would be fraught with political risks, particularly for a government headed by the son of a woman who introduced the emergency. What is preferential treatment in some eyes looks to others suspiciously like compulsion dressed in fancy wrapping. Without them, it is argued, the programme will never achieve its target, and the age-old saying "God will provide" will continue to bedevil India's efforts to keep its population in check.

Richard Ford

Ronald Butt

A lesson from Assisi

The relationship between religious understanding and political practice defies definition, and politicians who attempt to invoke theological principles to justify their policies risk the charge of sanctimoniousness if not hypocrisy. The public's instinct is to scoff when appeals to spiritual references are used to lard political rhetoric, which is on the whole a healthy reaction.

Yet this should not imply disjunction between religious principles (in however wide a sense) and political practice, nor can it absolve anyone with the vaguest claim to the former from thinking about the nature of the connection. I have never been more forcefully struck by this than I was during the best part of a week spent in Assisi on a recent Italian holiday.

It is still St Francis's city; the founding idea of the Franciscan order remains remarkably powerful. In summer friars from many countries, and speaking many tongues, gather there to look after the Basilica, St Francis and the order he founded.

They tell of his mysticism and visions, of his total embrace of poverty and of his renunciation of every vestige of material ownership. Yet he and his followers remained in the world and dependent on the world in a way of life quite different from the monastic. I was increasingly struck by the thought that the Franciscan ideal challenged almost every political idea in every age: it represents a criterion by which human behaviour (including political behaviour) can be tested.

But what is the relevance now of a man who renounced the world to preach, heal and live among the poorest; who, owning nothing, lived by begging. You can hardly be in Assisi without sparing a thought for Mrs Thatcher (not simply because on first entering Downing Street she quoted words from St Francis's prayer, which have since often been thrown back at her) and also for Mr Kinnock and his friends as well.

On the face of it, Francis might seem to be the least likely saint to appeal to a Conservative of Mrs Thatcher's intensity of belief in property-owning and defence. When he was warned by the Bishop of Assisi of the difficulties of his chosen life, Francis replied: "If we possessed property we should have some need of arms for its defence, for it is the source of all quarrels and lawsuits, and the love of God and one's neighbours usually finds many obstacles therein: that is why we do not desire temporal goods."

That such is in practice the price to be paid for property is undeniable. But it would be as absurd to draw a general rule of non-possession from the Franciscan ideal of poverty as it would be to condemn the married state for the generality of mankind on the grounds that a friar could not do his work in the world if so encumbered.

Besides, to be begging preachers who ministered to the poorest, the early Franciscans needed owners and workers from whom to beg. Nor, moreover, was the Franciscan renunciation of property a "socialist" doctrine, for its purpose was not, as with the monastic orders, to renounce personal ownership in favour of ownership in common. At

the beginning, the renunciation was collective as well as individual: it involved even a refusal to own a church or a house to live in so as to be totally free for the life of service and charity.

The original concept of St Francis was plainly impractical, save for a few. Even in his own day, the rule of total poverty was moderated, and afterwards Franciscans were allowed the use of houses and churches of their own. In Assisi itself, great masterpieces of Gothic art commemorate him in a manner quite outside his own conception. Why, then, should such a creed remain so challenging?

How, moreover, can a modern Franciscan approach a tradition containing so much that is legendary if not superstitious? I asked a young English friar that question, wondering if there were difficulties in a tradition in which swallows obeyed the saint by keeping silent while he preached, and a wolf who had terrorized the populace signalled its repentance to him, and thereafter kept the peace?

His answer was that each individual in such an age must interpret the tradition for himself; that its essence was willingness to accept without resistance whatever turned up to be done. You can give your wealth away so as not to exploit others by possessing it, but it is still possible to exploit others by superior talent and ability - which is perhaps as much a lesson for the organizing socialist who enjoys the intellectual pleasure of devising redistribution as the virtue of renunciation is a warning that Tory theory should not set too much store by personal possessions.

The example of St Francis teaches in the manner of a parable, offering a glimpse of a truth that can be apprehended in no other way. Its essential message is humility, service and personal responsibility through control of the will. Practised by human nature, the ideal of course becomes flawed. Like that of the state, the history of the church is a cycle of reform, corruption and reform from which the friars themselves were not excepted.

For the politicians, the challenge of Assisi is to their sense of proportion. Mrs Thatcher was surely not wrong to have echoed Francis's words: "Where there is discord, may we bring harmony. Where there is error, may we bring truth..." It is after all a prayer for all, not a promise. Nor is there any reason to think that harmony would have been better achieved (say, in industrial relations) by greater compromise of principle; probably the opposite.

The lesson of this religious movement which, in its own beginning made so many apparently political statements, is rather that politicians should know the limitations of politics and not claim too much for their craft. They must understand that if a greater rule than that of politics survives by adaptation and reinterpretation, there are certainly no absolutes in political and economic doctrine. The politician's difficulty is that humility does not come easily, and it takes a great deal of humility to admit that you do not have all the answers, but are only groping after them.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Dark at the end of the tunnel

There was every chance that I would have been stranded at the end of the week, holding an expensive rail ticket and unable to get back to London except by car, coach, hitchhiking, coastal steamer, aeroplane, cycling or hang-gliding. Put like that, it didn't sound too bad but there are two special reasons why I didn't like the idea of being involuntarily in a national rail shut-down. One is that I prefer travelling by train to any other form of transport and the other is that I hate being victimized by a strike which I cannot understand.

There was nothing specially incomprehensible about this threatened strike. All strikes in Britain are incomprehensible to the outsider. This is because strikes are never about what the participants pretend they are about, and when representatives go on television to explain their position they only make things worse. Often I have had a rough idea of the reasons for a strike until I have heard the union and management explanations; then I have had no idea at all.

There was a good example a few years ago when train drivers in south London walked out over the dismissal of a driver who had been found moonlighting at another job, or drunk in charge of a train, or selling diesel oil cheap from the back of an engine - one of those petty offences which cause instant dismissal when they become too blatant.

The drivers clearly went on strike because they felt the dismissal was too harsh. I felt I could understand that. But the industrial correspondent of a national newspaper wrote that it wasn't like that at all; whatever the offence was, all the drivers were at it. What's more, management knew that all the drivers were at it and normally turned a blind eye. No, that was what the strike was over at all.

Those are the dreaded words. What the strike is really about. That industrial correspondent had momentarily let the cat out of the bag and indeed I never saw his name in a newspaper again. He was probably dismissed for being honest on the job or being sober in charge of his typewriter. Strikes are never really about 5 per cent, tea intervals,

or even taking guards off trams. What they are about is resentment at management arrogance; impatience at union intransigence; job boredom, badly designed new uniforms, lack of consultation, unofficial perks being whittled away or changes to any of those traditional customs in-built in British society for which there are no agreed rules for the game.

The reason that strikes drag on and on is nobody seems to talk about what they are really about. Spokesmen on television refer to agreements being disregarded and agreed procedures being ignored and one side being in flagrant disregard of a previous arrangement, and nobody watching television has the faintest idea what they are talking about. It simply is not the British way of doing things, to come out in the open and say what's really on your mind.

One day, perhaps, I shall see a union leader being asked why he is leading his men on strike, and saying: "Because the way the management talks to me gets up my nose, or a chairman of a board revealing that the strikers already secretly get 20 per cent more than they are asking for, but I do not think so. The trouble with so much of British life is that it is run with a wink and a nod, a trade-off here for a concession there, with you scratching my back and I scratching yours. And none of it in written form, certainly not the kind of form you could discuss openly."

Yes, strikes in Britain are bad enough already but what makes them worse - as Digby Anderson wrote on this page on Tuesday - is having to listen to representatives of both sides pretending to talk about them. To this day probably neither Scargill nor MacGregor realized that they are hated by the public less for prolonging the miners' strike than for boring us during its course.

That was what was so refreshing about the recent 24-hour BBC journalists' strike. By its very nature it was a strike that nobody could go on the air to talk about, not even to tell us what it was really about. We didn't want to know what it was really about. We just wanted it to go on and on and on.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CLEAR SIGNAL

The NUR leadership hoped that a high turnout in the ballot of its 11,000 guards would be the key to a clear mandate for industrial action. It got its high turnout - 84 per cent - and by a majority of 4,815 to 4,360 it lost. There was a silent majority after all and British Rail management, the Government and the long-suffering rail users can be well pleased at the discovery.

The NUR General Secretary, Mr Jimmy Knapp, had carefully made sure that the resolution before the guards was not an extreme one. He was not asking for the immediate strike action that more militant members of his executive wanted. Yet as the law requires the ballot paper did make plain that to vote for industrial action was to vote for a breach of contract of work. The ballot provisions of the 1984 Employment Act have stood up well in what had been seen as their first big test. To those who argued that ballots might im-

prove union democracy but would not necessarily stop strikes here is one important strike which has been stopped by the democratic wishes of trade union members. Mr Knapp's charges of intimidation are as transparent as they are desperate; democracy does not intimidate, it relieves improper pressure.

Mr Knapp tried hard to associate his union's large majority in favour of continuing its political fund with his call for loyalty to the union leadership in its opposition to driver-only operations. The result has proved that the guards saw this confusion for what it was. They wanted their union funds to continue to support the Labour Party. They did not want industrial action which, as they had been clearly warned, would further damage their industry at a time when it was only just recovering from the strike by their mining colleagues who had

had no chance to express their view through the ballot box.

The defeat of Arthur Scargill has sounded a note of realism which still resounds amongst trade union members. Whether it does so among other trade union leaders who meet in Blackpool next week remains to be seen.

British Rail can now return to the negotiations with its big public sector customers with renewed confidence. The coal, steel and power industries have all seen the possible advantages of road transport as a cheaper and more flexible alternative.

British Rail has always made clear that the dispute was not just about driver-only operations but the need for a wide ranging package of productivity measures to improve the competitiveness of the railways and protect the jobs of railmen. The guards have now given it the green light to translate these ambitions into action - and given a signal to Blackpool.

BRAZIL'S ECONOMIC 'MIRACLE'

The resignations of Brazil's finance minister and Central Bank governor have important implications both for Brazil itself and for the future course of international debt negotiations. The resignations result from a deep-rooted tension within the government between those who favour an orthodox and broadly monetarist approach to Brazil's economic problems and those who advocate a more expansionist, growth-oriented policy. The resignations provide clear evidence that President Sarney has shifted towards the latter group led by planning Minister Joao Sayad. This shift is above all the result of political pressures. Sarney has always lacked the personal stature of his predecessor Tancredino Neves, and has been unable to count on the firm support of the governing Democratic Alliance coalition, many of whose members have their sights fixed on the various rounds of elections starting in November.

Sarney's shift is partly opportunistic, an attempt to build up public support in a country where short term economic success remains the key to political legitimacy. But it also results from his appreciation that the greatest danger to Brazil and perhaps also to the industrial world comes not from a failure to pay its debts but from a social explosion amongst Brazil's

urban masses who gained little or nothing from the country's economic miracle.

The problem facing the new economic team is how to reconcile this danger with the growing evidence that the country's public sector deficit is out of control and that hyper-inflation is lurking around the corner. Continued high inflation will not only undermine the country's incipient economic recovery but, in the longer term is itself bound to be politically destabilizing. It is in terms of Sarney's resolve, and even more his ability, to institute the reforms necessary to restructure Brazil's public sector finances, that the greatest doubts and worries must remain.

Events in Brazil also serve as an unpleasant reminder that the debt crisis has not gone away and that it is unlikely to do so in the foreseeable future. There is little alternative but to press on with yet another round of negotiations between Brazil, its international creditors and the IMF. These negotiations are bound to be protracted, difficult and bitter, precisely because Brazil has a greater capacity to bargain effectively than any other major debtor. A vital first step for success is that Brazil's bankers maintain confidence and keep in place the \$16 billion of interbank trade and credit

lines without which a further liquidity crisis could not be averted.

The hopeful sign is that common interests still clearly exist. Brazil continues to meet all interest payments on time, and the majority opinion in government still sees real advantages in eventually striking an agreement with the IMF. Above all, there is as yet no political consensus for the kind of radical change of direction that would necessarily follow from an open breach with the IMF. The most immediate danger is that, by pushing too hard, both sides might lose out. Excessive IMF pressure would cut the ground from under Sarney's feet, would provide encouragement to more radical groups and would force Brazil away from its traditional position as Latin America's leading moderate debtor. Exaggerated Brazilian intransigence would only hasten the erosion of international confidence, leading to the evaporation of essential trade credits, the falling off of foreign investment and an indefinite postponement of the country's return to the international capital markets. There are some in Brazil who would look favourably on such an outcome and the political opportunities that might follow. It is important that they should not be rewarded.

I'M STILL SAFE, FLY ME

Any holidaymakers held up by the Civil Aviation Authority's insistence that all aircraft engines of the type that failed in Manchester be checked immediately for cracks in their combustion chambers will surely have thanked rather than cursed the safety regulators. Since cracks had been found in six of the Pratt & Whitney engines, the CAA could not be accused of overreaction, even though its American equivalent has chosen not to act on the information automatically telexed round the world by the CAA.

Even if there had been a hint of overreaction, it would have been justified by the need for the public to know that the authorities are vigilant. Public confidence in the safety of air travel has been shaken by a series of accidents that have killed 1,511 passengers and crew so far in 1985, making it the worst year on record. In Japan, for instance, people travelling between Tokyo and Osaka have switched in noticeable numbers from air to rail travel.

The previous year had been one of the safest ever recorded, though that will have been little consolation to the families of the 430 killed. Moreover, 1984 had confirmed a long trend, at least since the world's worst disaster in 1977, in which deaths and accident rates had been stable or falling despite rapid growth in the number of passengers and flights worldwide. Statistically, 1985 is an aberration to the

airline industry record as a relatively safe form of travel.

Statistics, however, are only part of the story. This year's disasters may cause unjustified anxiety among passengers just as the previous good record may have, ever so stealthily, induced some complacency. However safe, airline travel may be, passengers in any aircraft are far more aware of the dangers attending any flight than, say, passengers on a train or bus. The fragile nature of the craft in the sky, the accuracy needed in take-off and landing, the overwhelming communication of mechanical power as an aircraft rushes down the runway and the catastrophic nature of accidents all ensure that. Hence, whatever the figures suggest, passengers need constant reassurance that everything possible is being done to put safety first and, after a series of accidents, are even more likely to worry about all the things that can go wrong.

Terrorism, still a suspect in the recent Air India crash, adds a new dimension. The possibility of pilot error has always been there. There must also be fears that the pressures on costs of airlines facing a much more competitive environment might lead to corner-cutting on safety. But this, like mechanical error, seems even more avoidable.

The existence of a strong independent safety authority is both essential and reassuring. Our CAA is backed by a well-

regarded Department of Transport Accident Investigation Branch and is part of a worldwide network of authorities that co-operate and have an integrated intelligence service to monitor accidents.

One possible weakness is that manufacturers and airlines propose, but the CAA disposes, which might make its powers to certify or ground aircraft seem negative. In practice, however, the CAA has already started a review of emergency evacuation procedures, part of the general concern over safety within the passenger cabin that came to the fore in Manchester. It recently ordered that all seats must be stowed within two years and hopes that new regulations on helicopters will come into force by the end of the year.

Even so, the psychological effect of recent crashes may cause some recent ideas to be modified: for instance, both the CAA and the American Federal Aviation Authority controversially approved modifications to close off two of the ten emergency exits designed into Boeing 747s and proposals for conditional approval of large twin-engine planes to fly the Atlantic, now under discussion with airlines, may need further thought. The series of recent disasters may be a statistical coincidence, but everyone involved in the aircraft and airline industry knows that customer confidence in safety is their most important commercial asset.

Little-known phrases

From Mr A. R. Walsley
Sir, Real life is better value. The Reverend J. S. Trimmingham, in his *Sudan Colloquial Arabic* (Oxford University Press, 1946), has a good one.

Father: "What's the matter with Ahmad, sitting alone and sulking?"

Mother: "Ahmad, go out and play with the little ones."

Son: "I don't want to go out and play."

Mother: "I said to you 'go', you bastard, before I come for you with this stick."

Yours faithfully,
A. R. WALMSLEY,
Manor Farm,
Dunmow Road,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire,
August 17.

Right of way in NW Passage

From Mr J. Davis, MLA of British Columbia (North Vancouver-Seymour)

Sir, Canadians have a Polar Sea problem. They want to hold on to our northern archipelago, its adjoining marine and mineral resources included. But they have an interest, also in "freedom of the high seas" (report, August 13). Easy navigation is essential to Canada, a major trading nation.

Foreign vessels are welcome in our ports. Free passage for foreign flagships is essential to our economic wellbeing. Imagine what would happen if imports and exports from Canada were denied passage through other watercourses round the world. Imagine what would happen if access to the English Channel, Strait of Gibraltar, the Panama Canal, the US side of the St Lawrence Seaway was subject to the whims of neighbouring nations.

Commerce by water, I contend, is one thing. Ownership of the land and adjoining marine and mineral resources another. Canadians should be open-minded where transportation is concerned. They should be possessive and firm when ownership of islands, fish, oil and gas, etc. are involved.

The trip of the US Polar Sea through Canada's Arctic waters must be viewed in this light. Welcome it as a transportation breakthrough. Ignore it as a challenge to Canadian ownership in the far north. Go for freedom on the high seas in the Arctic and elsewhere. But, take a hard line when it comes to sovereignty.

The Arctic archipelago is Canada's because our people were there first. No court recognizing history, and knowing the difference between trespassing and possession, will see it otherwise.

Yours sincerely,
JACK DAVIS,
Legislative Assembly,
Province of British Columbia,
Canada,
August 14.

Memory of NHS

From Mr John Studd

Sir, There is much wisdom in your suggestion (leading article, August 22) of private beds for private hospitals as, common to most nationalized facilities, the private rooms in NHS hospitals are usually inefficient and filthy. Many consultants have already made the choice not to use these appalling pay-beds, preferring the clinical and administrative qualities of private hospitals (regrettably mostly American) in this country.

We have an increasing problem of medical care in this country in that we have unacceptably long outpatient waiting lists, more than 700,000 people waiting for surgery and increasing medical unemployment. It is not secret that we spend less on GNP on health and we have the least number of doctors per unit of population than any Western country - except Turkey.

No government has made any attempt to improve this. I cannot escape the conclusion that we desperately need an expanding private sector of the highest standard to deal with the increasing work and create jobs for medical and paramedical personnel. Do we have a choice between poor NHS pay-beds and good private hospitals? It would seem to be in keeping with our national decline that we not only offer, without shame, a sloppy product but then encourage actions which create profits for foreign companies while our own skilled endeavours - in this case the NHS - retreat into memory.

I am, yours sincerely,
JOHN STUDD,
120 Harley Street, W1,
August 23.

The wet set

From Mr Frank J. Gorman

Sir, Patricia Clough (report, August 24) is told by East Anglian farmers that badgers are gathering wet leaves for their sets in anticipation of imminent wet weather. The other reason may be that they cannot find any dry ones.

Yours unseasonably,
FRANK J. GORMAN,
2 Southview Drive,
Walton-on-Naze,
Essex,
August 24.

Doubts on MORI poll

From Mr Joe Haines

Sir, The Chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr Paul Tyler, asks a number of questions in *The Times* today (August 23) about the publication of the MORI polls on the Brecon and Radnor by-election. If Mr Tyler's concern for discovering the truth had been as strong as his instinct for innuendo he had only to ask me and I would have told him.

No doubt *The Sunday Times* will answer for the two MORI polls which is published in Mr Worcester's column and Mr Worcester can speak to the questions addressed to him. I can answer for the *Mirror*.

To his first question about the commissioning of the poll, I can readily tell Mr Tyler that it was not done by the *Mirror*. We were offered the poll after it had been completed. It was apparently significant, showing a substantial Labour lead.

We were not told then - and did not know until after polling day - that Mr Worcester and MORI had changed their methodology. On MORI's past performance we had no reason to believe the poll was unreliable. The price was reasonable and we decided to buy it as the first poll taken in the constituency.

In his second question, Mr Tyler insinuates that the *Mirror* suppressed a so-called telephone recall

Combating the costs of agriculture

From Professor David Harvey

Sir, Your leader today (August 26) on farming ("Hard to guess") is interesting much more for what it doesn't say than for what it does. For the most part you repeat, along with the German professors you quote, well worn arguments about the costs of the CAP (common agricultural policy) and its unacceptable surpluses, as well as some assertions about the damage that the policy does to the conservation of the countryside.

I have no wish to defend the CAP as it stands, and have often been highly critical of it in the past. However, your leader, in common with most other critiques, fails to come to terms with the realities of the current policy, especially when you state your preference for the price mechanism as the appropriate instrument of direction, rather than quotas.

Many people have been saying this for years, and the Council of Ministers show no more signs of taking any notice now than they ever have. It is far too simplistic to suppose that this is because ministers are either idiots or fully paid-up members of their own farm lobbies. Since even the latter now recognise that unlimited guarantees and unfettered price support are not the answer.

The fact is that the current level of price support has become embedded in the cost structure and asset values of the industry, without markedly improving the remaining incomes of the farmers. To remove the support at the dramatic rate required to balance the domestic EEC market, and the CAP budget would leave very many farmers bankrupt, as well as doing heaven knows what to the countryside and the rural environment.

It is irritating that even the real costs of the policy, to say nothing of its effects on the environment, appear to be taken as read, although there appears to be no general agreement about their actual magnitude. The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture, and the CAP budget would leave very many farmers bankrupt, as well as doing heaven knows what to the countryside and the rural environment.

When added to the more easily defined taxpayer cost, the total costs outweigh the "producer" benefit by about 1.3 to 1, which may not be all that far out of line with the political weights on the rural versus the urban urban populations. We still know practically nothing about the

effects of the policy, or of any possible reforms, on the development of the rural natural, social, or economic environment, and such research funds as have been directed to this question are not adequate to do more than specify the questions.

What is needed is a policy which, while lowering market prices to more world-competitive levels, also: i) compensates farmers for at least some of the capital and income losses they would suffer, ii) allows and encourages industry costs to adjust to lower prices; and iii) does so without resulting in dramatic changes in the current farming structure, at least not in the direction of many fewer and larger farms.

Neither you, nor more importantly the European Commission in its recently published discussion paper on "Perspectives for the CAP", offer any solution to this problem. Social security payments, retirement plans and golden handshakes have not proved politically attractive or administratively straightforward in the past and do not seem likely to now. Neither do these plans offer any realistic solution to the immediate problem of over-production.

A possibility which takes account of the characteristics of the problem is to use farm-level sales quotas (i) to differentiate prices so that the first few units of production from farms are worth more than the subsequent units to direct the support towards the smaller farms; ii) to compensate those who give up production at the support-price level, either partially or completely, through the sale of quota rights to other farmers or to the authorities; iii) to limit the overall level of community support to a "standard quantity", which might then be further reduced through the official purchase of quota rights.

The initial distribution of quota rights can be skewed in favour of the smaller farms and the subsequent ownership per farm can be limited so as to preserve the rural infrastructure. A further refinement would allow member states to provide additional support to their own farmers through the same quota mechanism if they so wish, thus putting the CAP on a par with most other EEC policies which are only partially funded by the Community.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID R. HARVEY,
38 Percy Park,
Tynemouth,
North Shields,
Tyne and Wear,
August 26.

Moral absolutism

From Mr Edmund Gray

Sir, What wild accusations, what absurd confusions abound in Paul Johnson's attack of August 22 on the moral relativists who differ from him on abortion and embryo experiments!

Avowed moral absolutists like Mr Johnson believe that certain acts are wrong regardless of any good that may come of them. By contrast, moral relativists believe that all the consequences of an act should be taken into account in assessing its rightness.

Similarly, whereas absolutists insist that embryos have rights as persons from the start, for relativists rights do not arise until there is some self-identity or capacity for distress.

It does not follow from the relativists' position, as alleged by Mr Johnson, that they deny permanent moral principles or a natural law valid irrespective of human procreancy. Nor is relativism incompatible with a belief that each person has rights that are not to be overborne for the benefit of society as a whole.

The absurdity of the absolutist position is exposed by Mr Johnson himself, whose opposition to all abortion and all embryo experiment rests on the premise that taking life is always wrong, yet who believes in capital punishment, "to defend life itself". This is more than "paradoxical", as he admits, it is self-contradictory.

Even on the absolutism thus half-jettisoned, Mr Johnson would still have to condemn Britain for waging war against Hitler, since this was not done merely "to defend life" - whereas for relativists the war was justified if it prevented more evil than it caused.

He reaches the pitch of absurdity when he blames moral relativism for being an "essential pre-condition" of the atrocities of twentieth-century

dictatorships. Surely, on the contrary, these stemmed from an absolutist view that party doctrine or dictator's command must take priority over all other considerations?

Finally, it should be remembered that it was a belief in the absolute duty not to break oaths that inhibited some German officers from what relativists would hold was their greater duty to overthrow Hitler.

Yours faithfully,
EDMUND GRAY,
85A Stockwell Park Road, SW9,
August 23.

Technical hitch

From Mr Donald Madgwick

Sir, Like your correspondent, Mr Peter Gass (August 27), I am a former hitch-hiker who, on becoming a driver, decided to repay the debt to a future generation by giving lifts to all who solicited them.

One man scolded me for not being able to go faster in the sports car in which I was giving him a hundred-mile lift. A second asked me to turn the radio off as it was giving his girlfriend a headache. A third, on being bought a cup of tea at a wayside cafe, demanded a meal to go with it. A fourth, given a lift from Gloucester to Bristol, on our passing the bus, turned to his friend and gleefully told him how much money they had saved on the fares they had been intending to spend.

To be fair, I have never been physically threatened. Nevertheless, today's breed of hitch-hiker does seem somewhat deficient in that essential element of tact on which we used to pride ourselves.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD MADGWICK,
201 Woodside Green, SE25,
August 27.

ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 29, 1980

The last 36 natives of the remote island of St Kilda, 80 miles west of the Outer Hebrides, were evacuated on August 29, 1980. The island had been lived on since prehistoric times, but the population had fallen from an estimated 180 in 1787. The *Special Correspondent* of *The Times* was Alasdair Alpin MacGregor, the Scottish author.

"LAST POST" AT ST. KILDA

ISLANDERS TAKEN OFF TO-DAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LOCHMADDY, AUG. 29

The last phase in the removal of the colony from St. Kilda will take place to-morrow, when the Admiralty ship *Harebell* will take off the remaining population to Oban, preparatory to their settlement in Haveray (Argyll). The evacuation affects some 36 natives, together with the island nurse and the missionary and his small family. Owing to heavy seas the Glasgow vessel *Dunara* was unable to go for shelter into a sea loch on the west coast of Skye, with the result that she was late in arriving yesterday at St. Kilda to deliver the last mail for the natives, and take off such of the sheep as were to be moved in the islands after the ship's previous call a couple of weeks ago. In addition, the *Dunara* Castle loaded all the islanders' cattle - 10 animals in all and the bulky possessions of the inhabitants, who are being conveyed from Oban to their new surroundings.

During the afternoon and evening some hundreds of sheep were placed in small boats and towed out to the *Dunara* Castle as the last of the islanders in the village bay. Owing to difficulty in working with the sheep, which are semi-wild, operations had to be suspended about midnight and the natives began to transport their belongings by lighters to a couple of lanterns. The goods contained mainly of wooden chests containing clothes and personal effects, spinning wheels, querns, and pieces of furniture, many of which have been bought by tourists who visited the island in the St. Hebrides some days ago.

The St. Kildians began their work early this morning and by 9 a.m. had the remainder of the sheep aboard. The six cows on the island had to swim out from the jetty dragged by a rope fastened to the stern of a small boat.

THE LAST MAIL

The last mail dispatched to St. Kilda from Greenock was one of the smallest ever carried. The final outgoing dispatch, however, was by far the heaviest that ever left St. Kilda. A number of passengers went ashore from the *Dunara* Castle and crowded round the little village post-office in their anxiety to procure any remaining relics of the island. They bought large supplies of stamps, picture post-cards showing local scenes, and many pieces of woolen goods manufactured by St. Kilda women from the fleeces of the famous St. Kilda sheep.

The island postmaster, Mr. Neil Ferguson, was engaged all day in separating and trans-shipping the community's sheep, but his duties were undertaken by Alasdair Alpin MacGregor, a young Scots writer on the Western Isles. Mr. MacGregor stamped for the last time several hundreds of cards and letters addressed to every part of the world. The post office business did not finish until 2 a.m., when he stamped a parcel that a native had almost left behind on the island. The removal of the St. Kildians to the mainland to-morrow will mark the end of a struggle against Nature that has been going on for centuries, and that in the last few years had become more acute owing to the decline in the number of able-bodied men who normally would man the boats and attend to fishing and turf-cutting. From August until May the community was entirely cut off from civilization except when a storm-bound trawler sought shelter in the bay, in front of the main house on the island and brought the natives the mails, that often had accumulated for months, and additional provisions. The trawler men have been noted for their hospitality and showed to the St. Kildians. During the winter months the island's manpower had dropped so low in recent years that for three years the natives have not ventured near the adjoining island of Boreray.

Safety in the air

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, In his illuminating article (August 23) about recent air disasters, Mr. Stephen Aris refers to the carriage by passengers of duty-free liquor "which all experts agree is a major fire hazard but which airlines are reluctant to ban for commercial reasons".

This hazard can be eliminated overnight with no loss of commercial profit to the airlines, with no loss of petty satisfaction to the passenger. Let a passenger from London airport buy on his departure not a bottle of whisky but a piece of paper entitling him to a bottle of whisky on presentation of the said piece of paper at (say) Barcelona, at the duty-free shop there, and the same in reverse.

What commercial considerations can be argued against this simple procedure? Yours faithfully,
ANDREW GILCHRIST,
Arthur's Crag,
Hazelbank, by Lanark.

Whistle stop

From Mr S. I. Martys

Sir, "Where have all the whistles gone?" writes Dr Grant (August 26). Yesterday's whistler has been replaced by the stoney-faced stare of a man plugged into his Walkman! Yours faithfully,
S. I. MARTYS,
Applecross,
Wyddale Crescent,
Bakewell,
Derbyshire.

Road to recovery?

From Mrs M. S. Thurman

Sir, Articles such as Tim Congdon's on the state of the economy in today's *Times* (August 6) leave members of the public such as myself completely baffled. Economics prove by figures such as his that the country's economic performance is, in fact satisfactory - "Britain does not have any serious economic problems at present". Other economists "prove" that the reverse is the case. Yet members of the public such as myself see all around us deep trouble.

Teachers, lecturers and the education services, including universities, experience undisputed problems through lack of resources; in this area, Wirral and Merseyside, droves of youngsters without any, or without permanent jobs; older men redundant and with little prospect of

work in the future; desperate deterioration in cities such as Liverpool; police saying lack of resources is the reason for their failure to stem the tide of crime; the list could be continued.

Are such problems in fact nothing to do with the economic health of the country? If they are not, what is their cause? Perhaps the answer is that the economic state of the country is an average (in some senses hypothetical) concept; Tim Congdon then could be right.

If so, how utterly depressing for anyone unfortunate to live in the less well endowed regions, and what on earth is to be done about it? Certainly then, articles such as his exuding complacency and optimism only serve to deepen the gloom.

Yours sincerely,
M. SHIRLEY THURMAN,
Orlando,
Hooton Road,
Willaston, South Wirral, Merseyside.

THE ARTS

With Monday night's scintillating all-American Prom as an all-too-rare co-operative venture with BBC2, and Gershwin as *This Week's Composer*, Radio 3 is having one of its brief bright spells, but it is nowadays far too often overcast: Richard Morrison investigates what is wrong and what can be done to restore the channel to its former glory

Complacent approach to a specialist audience

It should have been Radio 3's big year. The Bach, Handel and Scarlatti tercentenaries, and the designation of 1985 as European Music Year by the Strasbourg bureaucrats, have given an enormous fillip to the serious music world — a boost which many organizations, from multinational record companies to local choral societies, have eagerly exploited.

Yet Radio 3, ever wary of touching anything that smacks of the populist, has missed the boat. Its celebrations of the tercentenaries were staid and unsophisticated. While television hooked comparatively large audiences with quirky, stimulating drama-documentaries like Colin Nairs's *The Cantor of St Thomas* (BBC 2) or Anna Ambrose's *Honour, Profit and Pleasure* (Channel 4), Radio 3's lacklustre effort mainly consisted of broadcasting elderly commercial recordings. Of imaginative documentary or talks programmes about the composers, there was no sign.

In fact there was an excellent BBC Radio documentary series about one of the tercentenaries, Stanley Sadie's *The Great and Good Mr Handel*. It was on Radio 4.

Characteristically, while slighting the 300th birthdays of Bach and Handel, Radio 3 did offer a week-long celebration of Pierre Boulez's sixtieth birthday in April. Even this enterprise was marred, however, by an equally characteristic scheduling

slip-up: Radio 3's coverage of the European Broadcasting Union's all-Boulez concert was transmitted at the same time as BBC 2 put out Barrie Gavia's important programme about Boulez at work in IRCAM.

It is luxurious enterprises such as this substantial tribute to the French composer that have, in the past, earned Radio 3 epithets like "the jewel in the crown of British broadcasting". The implication is that it is the last bastion of uncompromising excellence on the airwaves. Like all crown jewels, though, the network is more admired from afar for its symbolic status than used on a day-by-day basis. Listening figures are, as far as one may judge, often microscopic.

This was emphasized last year by a survey (in *Classical Music* magazine) of music programmes on local radio (both BBC and ILR).

Local radio's serious music output is very patchy and its presentation often falls far short of Radio 3's research standards. Even so, the survey found that over one million listeners tuned to a local radio "serious music" programme each week. That is an extraordinary figure, even if exaggerated. It indicates that there is a large potential audience for "classical music" that would never dream of trying Radio 3.

But do Radio 3 music producers currently have the inclination to fight for such an audience? The signs are not encouraging. Publicity for the network has declined alarmingly, especially since the demise of the bravely initiated and glossily produced *Music* magazine. Music journalists rarely get told about, or offered advance hearings of, important broadcasts.

The attractive programme ideas

of a decade or so ago, aimed at broadening the network's following, particularly among the young (Christopher Hogwood's *The Young Idea* and David Munrow's *Pied Piper* were the most renowned), have disappeared. Indeed, music talks have virtually gone, apart from the valiant *Music Weekly*. Antony Hopkins's popular and popularizing series *Talking about Music* now resides on Radio 4.

Many of the most innovative producers of the 1970s have either moved into administrative positions or left the network, sometimes (like the composer Robert Simpson) acrimoniously. Now Radio 3 gives off the aura of an exclusive club whose members want to keep it that way. It has, for instance, yet to give anything except token attention to non-Western musics. When Far Eastern or African music is scheduled, it is frequently in late-night

"ghetto" slots with titles which warn the listeners that the music is not for them (*Another World* was a classic example).

A similar slighting treatment is given to jazz. The presentation is stilted and intellectualized, often stifling the music's ebullient content. When Duke Ellington became *This Week's Composer* earlier this year it was significant that most of the music chosen over the five mornings reflected his later, "artier", output, rather than the raw, energetic recordings of the Cotton Club days.

In another important area Radio 3's potential has been sadly underexploited: its link-ups with BBC television. There is no reason why every major television transmission, and particularly opera, should not be enhanced by decent stereo sound from Radio 3; no reason, that is, except that it would break into Radio 3's cosy insular scheduling too frequently.

The BBC's opera coverage suffers in another respect, from the apparently random manner in which Radio 3 selects foreign-radio tapes for broadcast. A lack of up-to-date knowledge about the musical scene abroad seems to inhibit Radio 3 producers from deciding in advance what events they consider essential to broadcast. Instead, the choice often appears to depend on what foreign stations offer them "on spec" or perhaps free of charge.

Unexciting production ideas are reflected in the interminable series that offer the same sort of music at the same hour each week. If I did not have to like Bach cantatas it would not have been worth my tuning in early on Sunday mornings for years. The highly successful "theme" programming of a few years back — Spanish Month, French Weekend — seems almost to have disappeared.

Nearly as serious an issue as what is broadcast is how it is presented. Few would want Radio 3 announcers to incorporate the mindless prefaces of some disc-jockeys. The network's presentation, however, now has a tone and language unlike anything else in British broadcasting. Some technical jargon is possibly allowable when introducing difficult musical concepts. But the majority of Radio 3's spoken introductions implicitly seem to assume that the listener has at least an A-level grasp of music history. That is a turn-off for many. The announcer who "recently" found himself reading the line "It was about this time that Brahms began to grow a beard" was not an exceptional case. With whimsy sometimes comes a lax attitude towards some basic needs of listeners: the need to have a morning news bulletin read at exactly the scheduled time, for example.

Later this year John Drummond takes over as the BBC's Controller, Music. His first thoughts about his role (see *The Times*, December 5, 1984) suggest that he is committed to reform of Radio 3. First, though, he must wrestle back the power to do so, for in recent years the real authority of this grandly-titled post has drastically diminished. Drummond, though, is no stranger to BBC in-fighting; so perhaps Radio 3 will sound very different in 1986. I hope so.

Television

In the nature of the medium

A major reason given by Luis Buñuel for his antipathy to the Communist Party was a tendency to ignore psychology, as when the denunciation of a "traitor" is accompanied by the assumption that the man was a traitor all his life, but disguised his position skillfully. The same tendency dominated Sakharov (BBC2), a dramatization of the great Russian physicist's opposition to his country's practices which was made for American television. From the outset the supposition was that a Russian intellectual would naturally wish to campaign against nuclear arms, defend human rights and achieve a Nobel Peace Prize.

Jason Roberts as Sakharov showed no sign of inner turmoil or struggle with his conscience. The screenplay, by David Rintels, who also wrote *Washington: Behind Closed Doors*, simplified the process of liberal thought — and the dramatic necessities of the plot

— into a series of samurai sword statements with which the characters hacked the audience's supposed ignorance. "Don't, Andrei Dmitrievich," counselled a fellow scientist, "You are the greatest physicist in the world, you have better things to do with your life."

The American audience — and a large proportion of the global audience as well — is presumed to need this help in understanding drama. When every story is reduced to the level of cowboys and Indians it is fit to be assimilated into disjointed episodes between commercials. Thus the dissidents were portrayed as young, attractive, witty and fond of drinking, smoking, parties and each other; party officials were shown as older, uglier, unsmiling and inhuman.

However distasteful this genre of television drama seems to the more perceptive sector of the British audience, it is

informed by an accurate appreciation of the nature of the medium — and it works. *Sakharov* was a fine piece within its limitations; there were many excellent performances from a distinguished, mostly British, cast headed by Glenda Jackson as the dissident scientist's second wife.

The director, Jack Gold, created a curious Russia of the imagination, where the daylight was bright but grey and people were crowded into the screen in a way which suggested spiritual as well as physical claustrophobia. Within this stylized ambience American and British accents, Arabic and Cyrillic script, the credible and the unbelievable were successfully blended. Important dimensions were missing — notably the unique tenor of Russian intellectual life — but *Sakharov* was nevertheless a confident and effective film.

Celia Brayfield

South Bank Summer Music

Nelson Freire
Queen Elizabeth Hall

More than one of his pianistic peers was among the audience for Nelson Freire on Tuesday night, when his programme brought gleams of southern sunshine into the South Bank Summer Music series. His playing of Villa-Lobos at the start, however, was less a tribute to the pianist's native Brazil than a reminder of how close his fellow-countryman came to another parallel tradition, of Ravel in particular, with the suite of sketches on nursery subjects in *Poés do Bebê*.

The eight dolls of different materials pictured in the first book of these pieces were sharply and attractively diversified in keyboard character, but

it was impossible to know which was which from the printed programme when the total dousing of the house-lights in the first half made it unreadable. Possibly the gloom intensified the weight of introspection brought to the F sharp minor Sonata of Brahms, Op 2, but did not excuse some curdling of chords in the finale.

Wiser counsels prevailed with the lighting controls in time for a Chopin selection which began with the F sharp impromptu, played with the fanciful gleam of a scherzo, and ended with the B flat minor Scherzo, Op 31, played with the impetuous spontaneity of an impromptu. The virtue of these performances, apart from their often dramatic vehemence of character, lay in a sense of proportion governed by the choice of tempi; the danger was

in making them seem heraldic rather than poetic.

Still, the pianist can be assured that he had us in total thrall to his sense of colour and character as well as his finger-tling virtuosity in the three pieces by Albeniz from, or intended for, the *Iberia* Suite. Whether in the languid fervour of "Evocation", the sun-drenched exhilaration of "Triana" or the jewelled dance fantasy of the unfinished "Navarra", as de Séverac completed it, the command of style as well as keyboard brilliance was immensely rewarding.

Noël Goodwin

Dance

Michael Clark
Riverside

Michael Clark's latest show has reached London just as lively and probably a little more chaotic, at Tuesday night's premiere, than it was in Edinburgh. Clark is following some rather distinguished precedents with his interest in both dance and theatre. George Balanchine staged dances for stages in London and musicals on Broadway and in Hollywood. Frederick Ashton admits to learning a lot about choreography by making dances for musical comedies. And John Cranko went one further by writing and directing his own shows.

Where Clark differs from them is that they all kept their ballets and their light entertainments separate. Clark mixes them into one production. This latest and most extreme example, *our coca phoney H*, had at least as much dancing in it as any long one-act ballet. Very good dancing it is, too, swift, daring, original; imaginatively contrived and brilliantly executed.

But you rarely see the dancing straight. Words, sung or spoken, by the performers or in Jeffrey Hinton's collage score and songs by The Fall, also jostle for attention. Sometimes words and movement make a good match, as in the use of some songs from *Hair*; at other times, they distract, especially in the superimposed entry for an extra performer, Lana Pellay. She is one of several non-dancers allowed to invade the stage in the second half. Others at the premiere included the Neo-Naturist Cabaret and one of the show's designers, Leigh Bowery, who apparently believes in the old banana advertisements "Best when spotty". With these interventions, and with the dancers, except for Leslie Bryant, proving less skilled at putting over lines or a song than they are at their own speciality, the show

It must be said, however, that it starts very well indeed, with Bryant, the newcomer, disrupting the smooth routines of the original team (Clark, Matthew Hawkins, Julie Hood, Ellen van Schuylenburg). It ends with a tremendous burst of energy, and in between there are frequent moments of happy invention. The first half of the show and the later parts of the second half are dressed by Bodymap with quite a lot of humour and fantasy. Humour, not always of the subtlest genre, is a large element in the production as a whole. But none of the other elements would justify the show if it were not for the dancing. It would be a pity if Clark, in developing his other interests, ever neglected that. But luckily this seems far from being the case: the company is dancing more boldly and brightly than ever.

John Percival

'Unemployment, no one can doubt, is the social scourge of our time. Here, standing against the elegant rationalizations of numerous scholars and the repellent rhetoric of all conservative politicians, is the informed common sense of Shirley Williams. No one should miss it'

— J. K. Galbraith

SHIRLEY WILLIAMS

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A hard-hitting analysis of unemployment and the impact of the new technologies on all our lives.

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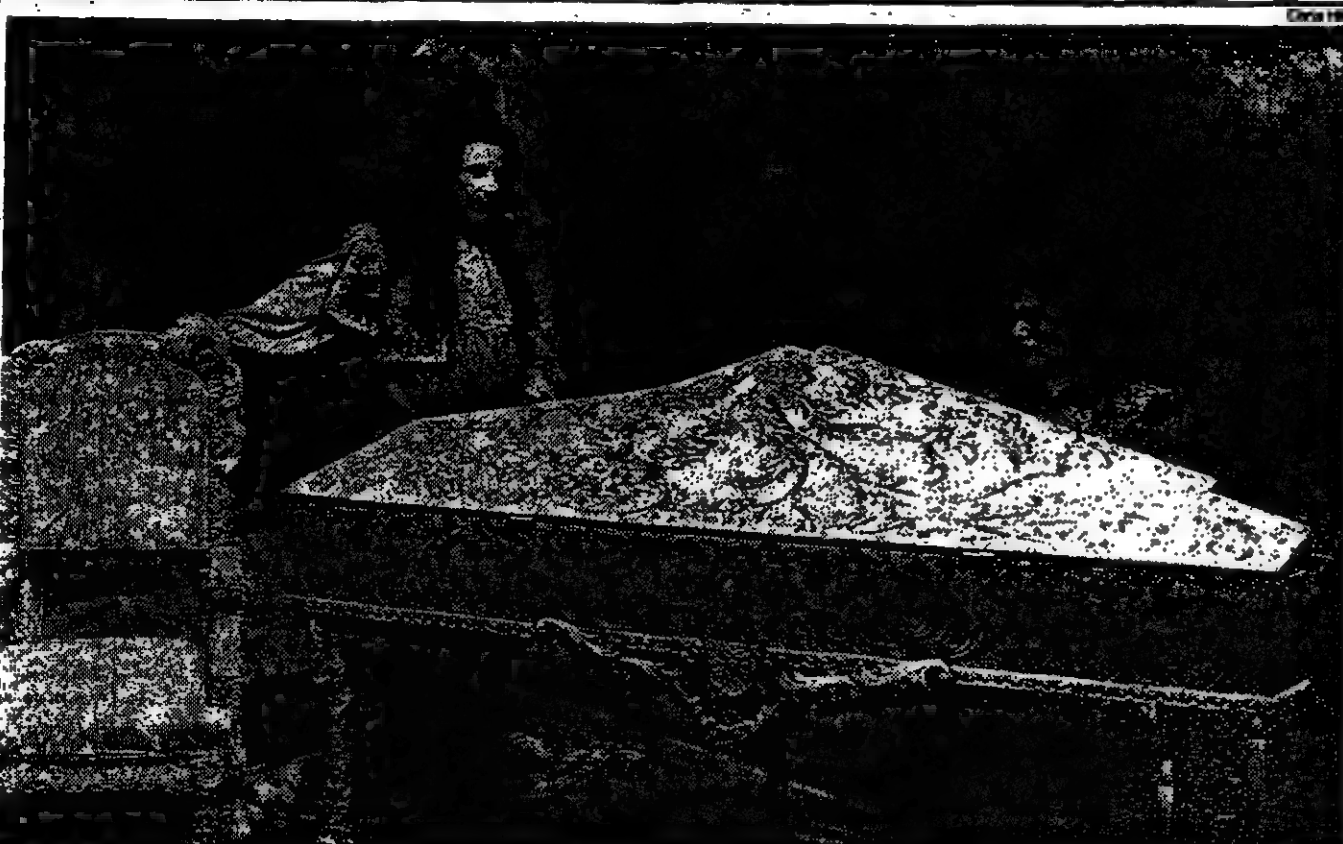
Artificial Molière

Le Misanthrope
Lyceum

For deadly theatre, in the sense of an institutional company complacently going through their motions in a safe classic, it would be hard to beat this official festival entry from the National Theatre of Belgium.

On a stage (designed by Thierry Bosquet) so cluttered with tapestries, gilded furniture and bronze lions as to suggest a state museum rather than a theatrical setting, Jacques Huisman's cast emerge to growl, giggle, posture and machine-run their way through Molière's text with small suggestion that it has ever passed through their minds.

The main directorial decision is to present eighteenth-century court society with a degree of artificiality that even Alceste would have found excessive. For Oronte's entrance, two ornate doors swing silently open, allowing the smirking versifier to spend half his time getting up and down the marble stairs. Displaying his teeth and legs are what counts to him —



Original detail: clavier with Michel de Warzee (left) and Jean-Claude Frison as Philinte and Alceste

not what Alceste thinks of his poem. When Célimène gets down to demolishing reputation, she sits enthroned on a centre-stage firing off quips to a respectfully withdrawn group of scoundrelous listeners, thus killing outright any sense of the party.

The casting is at once stereotype and perverse. Philinte (Michel de Warzee) is predictably bland and plump,

Oronte (Raoul de Manes) a puny, sharp-featured dandy. Elante, however, the embodiment of experienced female virtue, becomes a bashful ingénue and the two preening young marquises turn into a pair of fat old ladies.

Most disappointing of all is Cyselle Brieuc's Célimène.

Instead of the quicksilver young widow, we find a stately, maternal lady who has put coquetry behind her. True, she has other means of self-defence. In the best acted scene, she responds to Ariste's repellant courtesies by outdoing her enemy (extremely well played by Ann-Marie) in poisonous charm. To look at, it is like a meeting between two loving sisters until you take in what they are saying.

Mme Brieuc meets her match in Jean-Claude Frison's Alceste: first encountered stumbling through an easy piece on the clavier (the one original production detail) and then springing up in the likeness of one of the three musketeers. He would be at home in Dumas, here you keep expecting him to knock over Célimène's knick-knacks. Taking his cue from the opening misanthropic declaration to Philinte, M Frison goes through the evening in a state of

splenic rage, occasionally interrupted by bursts of self-pity. Rant apart, this means that the character loses its moral ambiguity and becomes a figure of fun. So far as his love-affair is concerned, this also reverses Molière's contrast between an ever-changing woman and a man who wants things cut and dried, and presents Alceste as a feverishly restless juvenile confronting a graciously composed lady who knows exactly what she wants. At the climax of their betrayal scene, Mme Brieuc looks compassionately at her gibberingly distracted partner and quietly stuffs the letter back into his hand like a mother calming a hyperactive child. Tell that to the Belgians.

Irving Wardle



Michael Clark, bold and bright as ever

Promenade Concert

BBCSO/Atherton
Albert Hall/Radio 3

I wish that more concerts could be as richly varied and as highly charged in atmosphere as this ingenious Prom. It consisted of two undoubted masterpieces, by Stravinsky and Bartók, another, shorter work by Stravinsky, whose significance is probably greater than generally realized, and an endearing piece of skilfully written nonsense by Roberto Gerhard.

That work was the cantata *L'Alba naixença del Rei En Jaume*, and if I say that this was the first time that it has been performed in Britain I am making light of its neglect. For though it was composed in 1932, when Gerhard was still resident in his native Spain, the turbulent political circumstances of the day which later were to lead to the composer's emigration to this country conspired to prevent a complete performance until only last year.

This is a pity, for a generation has been denied a piece which deserves popularity with its lightness of touch and its discreet relish of a naughty deception, naughtily passed off as a miracle. We may, I think, revealingly compare the folk-infused richness of Gerhard's language, as yet largely uninfluenced by the serialists, and his sure way with orchestral colourings with the efforts of Carl Orff. For Orff's *Carmina Burana* in many ways shares the flavour of Gerhard's chosen tale, of how in the twelfth century the folk of Montpellier tricked Peter, King of Aragon, into sleeping with his Catalan wife, whom he disliked; the result, being King James of Aragon and Catalonia.

The separation of the story into five movements, concluding with a pompous Passepalla and of all things, a Choral, emphasizes the drollness of Gerhard's humour. Throughout the BBC Singers were a perfect group of chattering, conspiring city governors, ever pragmatic in their actions, ever remem-

bering to confess as they celebrate, lest they receive the due wages of sin. The two soloists, Patricia Rozario and Stephen Roberts, were equally alive to the wit of this piece. After this Bartók's Second Piano Concerto came as something of a contrast, and we had to wait for it for some time, since the lifting equipment which was supposed to whisk the piano on the stage decided to fail. But our patience was rewarded with a sparkling yet tough performance from Peter Donohoe, who forsook a degree of spontaneity in using the music but who nevertheless showed a phenomenal technical command. He was partnered by some crisp orchestral playing from the BBC Symphony Orchestra under David Atherton, who together ended the concert with as dynamic a reading of Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring* as you are likely to encounter. And the other Stravinsky, *Le Roi des Aulx* of 1912, mystic and ethereal, as age before its time.

Stephen Pettitt

Galleries

Late De Chirico
Dulwich Picture Gallery

When the show of *Late De Chirico* opened at the Arncliffe, Bristol, in March, it was scheduled to arrive in London at the Riverside Studios about now. But in between times there has been a change of venue, and so it actually appears in the metropolitan area at the Dulwich Picture Gallery (until September 15). Hammondsmith's loss is Dulwich's gain — but ours also, because bizarrely enough one can hardly imagine a more suitable place in Britain for these works of the old master's seventies and eighties to hang. As a rule, of course, Dulwich does not have any spare space

for temporary shows, being built to house a specific collection. But for the next few months a selection of its masterworks is touring the United States, and so the long low galleries at the back, on either side of the mausoleum, are freed for alternative use. They offer many advantages for De Chirico. The scale is ideal for pictures of this size, and it is easy to group three or four of similar theme or motif in each cove, thus emphasizing and illuminating his tendency to paint in clearly defined series in which each painting carries on where the previous one left off. But the great delight of these works in this location is the extraordinary way in which the mysterious spaces and stripped detail of Soane's later style match exactly the imaginary

architecture in De Chirico's dreamlike scenes. Perhaps the real coup of the show in this arrangement is the placing of a group of De Chirico's gilded or silver-plated bronze sculptures in the unearthly golden light of the mausoleum area. Not only does the subdued glow of sunlight filtering in through the tinted windows also dramatize what otherwise is the sculptures' coasts dangerously close to kitsch, but the peculiar atmosphere and esoteric (probably masonic) symbolism of the toms and their placement corresponds with uncanny precision to the detailing on the garments of figures like *The Great Metaphysical and Ajax*, which prominently features masons' tools and so, whether De Chirico intended it that way or not, masonic symbols.

The paintings too look good — when it is possible to make them — and the series of "shadow" paintings, one featuring a jagged black figure, the other a shadow-sun joined by a sort of umbilical cord to the flaming gold original, have a new impact in this intimate space. The drawings have been eliminated — which is no great loss — and the paintings and sculptures which remain make an ensemble well worth the not-so-difficult journey to Dulwich.

John Russell Taylor

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27	Pulse Magazine	254	165	123	..
28	Radio News	254	257	123	..
29	Price Index	254	257	123	..
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198	Avco Corp.	187	1	519	83	57
199	Auto Products	187	1	511	83	57
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● Ex dividend. ■ Ex alt. ■ Forecast dividend. ■ Corrected price. ■ Interim payment passed. ■ Price at suspension. ■ Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. ■ Bid for company. ■ Pre-merger figures. ■ Forecast earnings. ■ Ex capital distribution. ■ Ex rights. ■ Ex scrip or share split. ■ Tax free. ■ Price adjusted for late delivery. ■ data.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor, Kenneth Fleet

Lord Matthews' farewell to Fleet Street

The passion to own national newspapers grows no less, except perhaps in the rolling frame of Lord Matthews, chairman of Fleet Holdings and publisher of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express* and *The Star*.

The fate of the once-great Beaverbrook empire, in one important sense, rests with the noble Victor. Yesterday, his able managing director, Ian Irvine, and the company's professional gladiator, David Clementi (Kleinwort Benson) predictably and derisively dismissed United Newspapers' offer. But first impressions are that their opposition will be conducted more in the spirit of men determined to extract better terms than to preserve Fleet's independence.

Lord Matthews has a native shrewdness, which allied with a bullet-proof obstinacy makes him a dour fighter. He is also lucky.

But his taste for Fleet Street has soured since 1979 when Sir Nigel Brookes, with whom he had cemented a strange alliance during their long years together at Trafalgar House, tossed him *Express Newspapers* as a diversion to brighten his day.

Owning national newspapers is the best-known short cut to becoming a *Yed* public figure and a peer of the realm. When you are both, unless you have a real feeling for the newspaper business, the golf course must seem an altogether pleasanter and more rational place.

For the time being, the punters are on Lord Matthews' side. They argued that United's 34p a share offer was only a sighting shot, and promptly pushed up Fleet's price to 36p, in expectation of the higher offer that will surely come.

That view might be justified by good results for Fleet's financial year to June 30, and optimistic noises about the present year.

David Stevens, the chairman of United, parried questions about the level of the bid by insisting that it was "full and fair". Significantly, he refused to say that it was a final offer. Fleet shareholders have every incentive to sit tight.

The verbal battle will be fought over the ground occupied by around the Fleet's national newspapers. Mr Stevens indicated yesterday that he would tinker with the *Morgan-Grampian* magazine portfolio, adding a few new titles, and closing the weaker ones. He had no preconceived views about Fleet's 31 per cent stake in TV-am, nor its valuable holding in Reuters. Both could be cashed if need be. Fleet will make the most of United's apparent lack of conviction in these areas.

He may have the optimism of the distant surveyor of the scene but Mr Stevens is convinced that United can realise the scope for substantial demand in Fleet's newspapers, cutting as many as 1,500 out of a workforce of 6,300. He wants to take the *Daily Express* upmarket into a *toe-to-toe* circulation war against the *Daily Mail*, having seen it taken deliberately down market by Sir Larry Lamb. Sir John Junor, the formidable editor of the *Sunday Express* would have difficulty in keeping the keys of that still remarkable, declining but still profitable museum.

United's shares also rose yesterday, by 12p to 310p. This was partly on consideration of half-yearly profits up from £15.7 million to £19.3 million. But it has to be borne in mind that the comparable period last year was blighted by the miners' strike. The coalfields are in the heartland of United's circulation area for its provincial newspapers.

Another considerable gain stemmed from the appreciation of the dollar against the pound during the period, amounting to 15 per cent. The huge increase in issued share capital has taken its toll, however, reducing earnings per share from 27.6p to 17.3p after extraordinary items. This will be exacerbated by the dilution inherent in bidding for Fleet, whose shares are on a noticeably higher rating. The United interim dividend rises from 5.5p to 6p a share.

A dangerous game over base rates

U-turn? What U-turn? This is doubtless how the Bank of England would describe yesterday's bizarre events in the London money markets when the tough-minded

actions of the past few weeks were apparently reversed.

Specifically, the Bank extended sale and repurchase facilities to the discount houses on bills worth £247 million, the arrangement to mature on September 26. The "repo" is the first to be arranged by the Bank for the houses since August 3, and as such contrasts with events last week. Then the Bank was holding out against the houses' desire for repos and merely extending late assistance, a Square Mile euphemism for expensive borrowing. Repos, so far as the houses are concerned, are associated with hopes of base rate cuts. The Bank was keen to banish this thought from the market's mind, at least for the time being. Hence the whiff of cold steel in the market.

Should the market now be thinking in terms of imminent base rate cuts? Well, up to a point, Lord Copper is the answer. The Bank is playing a dangerous game. Such was the success of the authorities' manoeuvres in money markets that the question of higher base rates was beginning to surface in banking parlours. Traders reckoned yesterday that at least one clearer - Barclays - might have been contemplating jumping the gun and raising rates.

The Bank's activities can be viewed as a way of curbing these dangerous thoughts. The package extended to the discount houses would tend to endorse this view. The length of the facility is not particularly helpful, and the rate at which it has been offered - 11½-11¾ per cent - is slightly above the Bank's buying rate for Band Two bills.

Roll-over facilities worth £1 billion with the clearing banks were extended from September 3 to October 7. This part of yesterday's package illustrates the depth of the problems the authorities face. Years of refusing to ration the volume of credit in the British banking system, while adopting a pragmatic approach to its price, have led to the creation of a whole network of accommodative arrangements. Running these off will take a very long time, any false move, as the brake is applied to expectations of rate cuts, is liable to send rates shooting the other way.

PSBR policy under the microscope

The bright ideas of Treasury officials do not all end up in Nigel Lawson's wastepaper basket, or in his speeches come to that. Last week, two Treasury economists, John Odling-Smee and Chris Riley, emerged to present a thoughtful analysis of policy on the public sector borrowing requirement, in the August *National Institute Review*.

It has not taken long for the City to run its slide rule over the implications of what they were saying. Phillips & Drew today published a paper called *Treasury approaches to the PSBR*.

The Treasury economists argued for setting the PSBR so that, over the medium to long term, the net worth of the public sector is left unchanged.

Among the consequences of this approach are firstly, that the distinction between current and capital account transactions becomes important, secondly that the baseline for the PSBR target is set by the level of public sector investment, net of depreciation. Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, asset sales could not be used to finance tax cuts.

One application of the rule, according to Phillips & Drew, is that peaks for North Sea oil revenues should be reflected in low PSBRs, so that at least part of the North Sea windfall is saved and invested.

However, next year is the beginning of the decline in North Sea revenues (which look set to undershoot the official target by some £2.5 billion in the current year). The result is that, applying the net worth rule, the PSBR target could be raised to 2½ per cent of gross domestic product, or around £10 billion. The current version of the medium-term financial strategy has a 1986/87 PSBR of £7.5 billion.

Phillips & Drew do not expect the Treasury to go quite as far. Even so, it would be difficult to find a better non-political reason for a pre-election fiscal relaxation, in the increasingly popular name of renovating and extending the infrastructure.

£70m Marples plan for biggest Docklands office project

By Judith Huntley
Commercial Property Correspondent

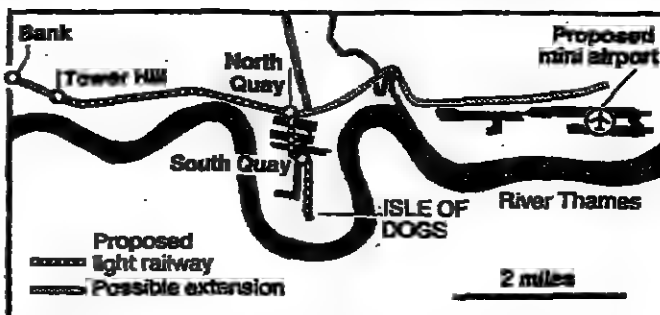
Marples International, the construction company, is to develop a £70 million, 330,000 sq ft office scheme in London's Docklands.

It will be the first commercial property venture for Marples and the biggest single office development committed to the Isle of Dogs enterprise zone.

The project is the first step to setting up a development arm which will complement Marples' construction activities.

The first phase of the scheme will have 125,000 sq ft of air-conditioned space, and will be located next to the South Quay railway station 'being built to serve the line from the Isle of Dogs to Tower Hill'.

The five-acre site has been sold to Marples by the London Docklands Development Corporation. Neither side is saying how much was paid but land prices in the enterprise zone



have soared, with £250,000 an acre being put as the latest price. Grant & Partners, which acted for the LDDC in the sale and is the letting agent for the Marples' scheme, says that rents of £12.50 a sq ft will be sought for the space. And there is a 'vacation holiday' in the zone until 1992.

Tax advantages are also available for the construction of the scheme, and it is believed that this element has been sold as an investment to the funders.

The National Leasing and Finance Company and Security Pacific International Leasing are putting up £16 million for the first phase of the project. It is believed that the deal includes short-term funding as well as investment agreement.

Marples could be the neighbour of a consortium of US banks in the Isle of Dogs enterprise zone.

The consortium, headed by Financiere Credit Suisse First

Boston group, Morgan Stanley and First Boston Real Estate, has an option to develop 10 million sq ft of offices in nearby Canary Wharf in a £1.5 billion development.

Both the consortium and Marples are hoping to benefit from the City's financial revolution, which is leading to a demand for large offices. Sites for such schemes are few and far between in the City, a factor which is helping the docklands to develop as an office centre.

Marples and the US consortium plan to develop their schemes to steps on the Docklands Light Railway, now under construction.

The consortium is floating the idea of extending the line from Tower Hill into the heart of the City, close to the Bank of England.

Accessibility to the docklands still remains its greatest problem, and the construction of the railway is seen as crucial to its development.

University expects slight fall in jobless then further rise

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

Unemployment should fall slightly over the next two years, Warwick University's Institute for Employment Research predicts today. However, it will then rise again, with the outlook particularly gloomy for male employment.

A further increase in employment and the expansion of special job creation schemes should see the adult total, now 3.18 million, possibly dipping below the 3 million level, the institute says.

Then, barring a further extension of such schemes, or faster economic growth than the 2 per cent a year the institute is forecasting, unemployment will be back above current levels by 1988 and rising steadily.

The main feature of the institute's *Review of the Economy and Employment* is a breakdown of employment between sectors of the economy, sex, and full and part-time workers.

There will be a 140,000 rise in employment in the period to 1990, the institute predicts. This is more than accounted for by a

Share of Total Employment %

	1984	1979	1984	1980
Agriculture, mining, manufacturing	8.8	4.0	3.8	3.3
Construction	34.6	30.3	23.6	21.3
Transport, communication, public services, health, education, administration	8.0	6.1	7.7	7.7
Professional, scientific, technical, financial, insurance, real estate, other services	30.1	18.4	20.7	20.6
Unemployed	12.7	17.2	22.6	25.6
Unemployed (male)	15.7	20.8	21.8	21.4
Unemployed (female)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Source: Institute for Employment Research

320,000 rise in the numbers of self-employed, offset by a 180,000 drop in employees.

Full-time jobs are predicted to decline by 1.1 million, with a rise in part-time jobs of 900,000. As a result, female employment rises, in total, by 400,000, while the number of men in work falls by 600,000.

The sectoral breakdown forecasts a decline of 529,000 in manufacturing employment by 1990, and drops of 59,000 in agricultural employment and 53,000 in mining.

Within manufacturing, employment in engineering is forecast to drop by 264,000.

A small rise, of 27,000 is predicted for construction employment, but the biggest gains are in services. Employment in the professional services - legal, accounting, banking, insurance and finance - is predicted to rise by 263,000.

The prediction by the bank's economists comes in the monthly index for July

£400,000 battle over Channellink

By Jeremy Warner

A £400,000 poster advertising campaign is being launched next week by a group of companies and organizations opposed to the construction of a "fixed" link across the Channel.

The campaign, which is being backed by the Dover Harbour Board, Sealink, Townsend Thoresen, Hoverspeed and a number of port authorities and chambers of commerce, aims to highlight the financial and other risks attached to the fixed link project.

It also seeks to point out the advantages of the "flexible link" already provided by the ferry operators. All proposals to construct a privately-financed fixed link across the Channel have to be with the British and French Governments by the end of October. The Governments have promised to make a decision on whether to give one of the schemes the go-ahead in January.

Flexlink, as the campaign against the fixed link project calls itself, claims backing for its case from a recently published independent report on the various "Channellink" schemes by Phillips & Drew, the stock-brokers.

The broker highlights the financial risks attached to the two main rival proposals, Eurotunnel's £4.7 billion combined bridge-and-tunnel link and Channellink Group's £2 billion twin-bore rail tunnel.

Engineers' big four plan new body

By Derek Harris

The big four engineering institutions are understood to be planning to launch a new grouping, tentatively called the Engineering Federation. It is a stepping-stone towards a single group for engineers represented at present by 51 different bodies.

An announcement on the federation is expected shortly.

The move is likely to embarrass the three-year-old Engineering Council if issues arise on which the council seriously diverges from the views of the big four institutions.

The bodies are the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Institution of Chemical Engineers.

The presidents of the first three have been meeting informally but regularly since 1982.

The ongoing chairman, Mr Charles Hoare, who is returning to merchant banking as an executive director of Robert Fraser & Partners, is understood to be seeking compensation.

Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, has been appointed financial adviser to the group.

They have now been joined by the chemical engineers.

The new federation is expected to formalize the arrangement, with regular meetings and a permanent standing committee.

About 70 per cent of chartered engineers, of whom there are about 300,000 are represented by the big four.

The institutions played a crucial role when, as a result of the Fininvest report on engineering in 1980, the Government explored a recommendation that a statutory body be set up to oversee the profession and stimulate change in engineering industry, while seeking improvements in education and training.

A chartered body, the Engineering Council, was set up to succeed the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI), the former umbrella body for the engineering bodies.

Geers Gross calls back founder after decline

By Our City Staff

A boardroom shake-up was announced yesterday by Geers Gross, the advertising agency whose share price has been hit hard in recent months by warnings of a sharp fall in profits.

Mr Robert Gross, chief executive and one of the founders of the agency, is returning to Britain after three years running the company's US operations, to resume his old job as chairman.

The outgoing chairman, Mr Charles Hoare, who is returning to merchant banking as an executive director of Robert Fraser & Partners, is understood to be seeking compensation.

Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, has been appointed financial adviser to the group.



Robert Gross: back in the hot seat.

Geers Gross would almost certainly have fallen below their present level of 75p but for an agreement to allow Eurocom, a French advertising company, to increase its share stake in Geers

سكنا من الامل

IN BRIEF

Saxon offer extended

Charterhouse Petroleum is pressing ahead with its proposed merger with Saxon Oil. Despite only a marginal increase in acceptances of the terms at yesterday's closing date the offer has been extended until next Tuesday.

The merger had a setback last week when the Saxon board withdrew its recommendation of the merger after the £120.6 million bid for the company from Enterprise Oil.

Charterhouse executives and Mr John Henry, Saxon's chief executive who has consistently backed the merger and opposed the Enterprise bid, have been lobbying institutional investors in an attempt to drum up last minute support for the merger.

By 3 pm yesterday holders of 79.33 per cent of Charterhouse shares and 46.45 per cent of Saxon shares had accepted the merger. If the merger is to succeed it needs the acceptance of the majority of Saxon shareholders.

Babcock down

Babcock International, the engineering contractor, saw profits fall from £16 million to £15 million before tax in the six months to June 30. Turnover was up from £534 million to £541 million, and the interim dividend is raised from 3.7p to 4p. *Tempos, page 17*

Pentland surge

Pentland Industries, the shoe manufacturer, lifted profits from £2.49 million to £19.6 million before tax in the six months to June 30. Turnover rose from £41.6 to £115 million and the interim dividend has doubled to 0.34p. *Tempos, page 17*

Six leading Italian banks are cutting their prime rates from 17 per cent to 16 after the Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, called for lower rates to help stimulate economic growth.

Marley fall

Marley, the building products group, has reported a fall in pre-tax profits to £3.1 million from £14.8 million for the six months to June 30. Turnover rose from £177.8 million to £180.8 million. The interim dividend is held at 1.4p. *Tempos, page 17*

Slough soars

Slough Estates half-year figures to June 30 show pre-tax profits at £19.9 million, a rise of 16.2 per cent. An interim dividend of 2.2p will be paid, an increase of 22.2 per cent on the first half of last year. *Tempos, page 17*

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holder of

W. R. Grace Overseas Development Corporation

5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the indenture dated as of April 1, 1966 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating \$750,000 principal amount have been selected for redemption on October 1, 1985 through operation of the Sinking Fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M"									
bearing the following serial numbers:									
70	1721	4280	5894	6820	7432	8828	9753	10658	11564
80	1801	4321	5935	6876	7489	8894	9794	10699	11605
90	1808	4338	5957	6907	7519	8924	9824	10729	11638
100	1828	4382	5989	6938	7550	8955	9855	10759	11668
110	1882	4483	6080	6988	7650	8955	9855	10759	11668
120	1883	4488	6085	6993	7655	8960	9860	10764	11673
130	1894	4489	6090	7003	7665	8970	9870	10774	11683
140	1901	4494	6095	7008	7670	8975	9875	10779	11688
150	1908	4498	6098	7011	7673	8978	9878	10782	11693
160	1909	4501	6101	7014	7676	8981	9881	10785	11698
170	1916	4518	6118	7031	7693	8998	9898	10782	11693
180	1918	4520	6120	7033	7695	8990	9890	10785	11698
190	1925	4527	6127	7040	7702	9007	9897	10785	11698
200	1932	4534	6134	7047	7709	9014	9904	10788	11703
210	1939	4541	6141	7054	7716	9021	9911	10788	11703
220	1946	4548	6148	7061	7723	9028	9918	10788	11703
230	1953	4555	6155	7068	7730	9035	9925	10788	11703
240	1960	4562	6162	7075	7737	9042	9932	10788	11703
250	1967	4569	6169	7082	7744	9049	9939	10788	11703
260	1974	4576	6176	7089	7751	9056	9946	10788	11703
270	1981	4583	6183	7096	7758	9063	9953	10788	11703
280	1988	4590	6190	7103	7765	9070	9960	10788	11703
290	1995	4597	6197	7110	7772	9077	9967	10788	11703
300	2002	4604	6204	7117	7779	9084	9974	10788	11703
310	2009	4611	6211	7124	7786	9091	9981	10788	11703
320	2016	4618	6218	7131	7793	9098	9988	10788	11703
330	2023	4625	6225	7138	7800	9105	9995	10788	11703
340	2030	4632	6232	7145	7807	9112	9992	10788	11703
350	2037	4639	6239	7152	7814	9119	10001	10788	11703
360	2044	4646	6246	7159	7821	9126	10008	10788	11703
370	2051	4653	6253	7166	7828	9133	10015	10788	11703
380	2058	4660	6260	7173	7835	9140	10022	10788	11703
390	2065	4667	6267	7180	7842	9147	10029	10788	11703
400	2072	4674	6274	7187	7849	9154	10036	10788	11703
410	2079	4681	6281	7194	7856	9161	10043	10788	11703
420	2086	4688	6288	7201	7863	9168	10050	10788	11703
430	2093	4695	6295	7208	7870	9175	10057	10788	11703
440	2100	4702	6302	7215	7877	9182	10064	10788	11703
450	2107	4709	6309	7222	7884	9189	10071	10788	11703
460	2114	4716	6316	7229	7891	9196	10078	10788	11703
470	2121	4723	6323	7236	7898	9203	10085	10788	11703
480	2128	4730	6330	7243	7905	9210	10092	10788	11703
490	2135	4737	6337	7250	7912	9217	10099	10788	11703
500	2142	4744	6344	7257	7919	9224	10106	10788	11703
510	2149	4751	6351	7264	7926	9231	10113	10788	11703
520	2156	4758	6358	7271	7933	9238	10120	10788	11703
530	2163	4765	6365	7278	7940	9245	10127	10788	11703
540	2170	4772	6372	7285	7947	9252	10134	10788	11703
550	2177	4779	6379	7292	7954	9259	10141	10788	11703
560	2184	4786	6386	7299	7961	9266	10148	10788	11703
570	2191	4793	6393	7306	7968	9273	10155	10788	11703
580	2198	4800	6400	7313	7975	9280	10162	10788	11703
590	2205	4807	6407	7320	7982	9287	10169	10788	11703
600	2212	4814	6414	7327	7989	9294	10176	10788	11703
610	2219	4821	6421	7334	7996	9301	10183	10788	11703
620	2226	4828	6428	7341	8003	9308	10190	10788	11703
630	2233	4835	6435	7348	8010	9315	10197	10788	11703
640	2240	4842	6442	7355	8017	9322	10204	10788	11703
650	2247	4849	6449	7362	8024	9329	10211	10788	11703
660	2254	4856	6456	7369	8031	9336	10218	10788	11703
670	2261	4863	6463	7376	8038	9343	10225	10788	11703
680	2268	4870	6470	7383	8045	9350	10232	10788	11703
690	2275	4877	6477	7390	8052	9357	10239	10788	11703
700	2282	4884	6484	7397	8059	9364	10246	10788	11703
710	2289	4891	6491	7404	8066	9371	10253	10788	11703
720	2296	4898	6498	7411	8073	9378	10260	10788	11703
730	2303	4905	6505	7418	8080	9385	10267	10788	11703
740	2310	4912	6512	7425	8087	9392	10274	10788	11703
750	2317	4919	6519	7432	8094	9399	10281	10788	11703
760	2324	4926	6526	7439	8101	9406	10288	10788	11703
770	2331	4933	6533	7446	8108	9413	10295	10788	11703
780	2338	4940	6540	7453	8115	9420	10302	10788	11703
790	2345	4947	6547	7460	8122	9427	10309	10788	11703
800	2352	4954	6554	7467	8129	9434	10316	10788	11703
810	2359	4961	6561	7474	8136	9441	10323	10788	11703
820	2366	4968	6568	7481	8143	9448	10330	10788	11703
830	2373	4975	6575	7488	8150	9455	10337	10788	11703
840	2380	4982	6582	7495	8157	9462	10344	10788	11703
850	2387	4989	6589	7502	8164	9469	10351	10788	11703
860	2394	4996	6596	7509	8171	9476	10358	10788	11703
870	2401	5003	6603	7516	8178	9483	10365	10788	11703
880	2408	5010	6610	7523	8185	9490	10372	10788	11703
890	2415	5017	6617	7530	8192	9497	10379	10788	11703
900	2422	5024	6624	7537	8199	9504	10386	10788	11703
910	2429	5031	6631	7544	8206	9511	10393	10788	11703
920	2436	5038	6638	7551	8213	9518	10400	10788	11703
930	2443	5045	6645	7558	8220	9525	10407	10788	11703
940	2450	5052	6652	7565	8227	9532	10414	10788	11703
950	2457	5059	6659	7572	8234	9539	10421	10788	11703
960	2464	5066	6666	7579	8241	9546	10428	10788	11703
970	2471	5073	6673	7586	8248	9553	10435	10788	11703
980	2478	5080	6680	7593	8255	9560	10442	10788	11703
990	2485	5087	6687	7600	8262	9567	10449	10788	11703
1000	2492	5094	6694	7607	8269	9574	10456	10788	11703
1010	2499	5101	6701	7614	8276	9581	10463	10788	11703
1020	2506	5108	6708	7621	8283	9588	10470	10788	11703
1030	2513	5115	6715	7628	8290	9595	10477	10788	11703
1040	2520	5122	6722	7635	8297	9602	10484	10788	11703
1050	2527	5129	6729	7642	8304	9609	10491	10788	11703
1060	2534	5136	6736	7649	8311	9616	10498	10788	11703
1070	2541	5143	6743	7656	8318	9623	10505	10788	11703
1080	2548	5150	6750	7663	8325	9630	10512	10788	11703
1090	2555	5157	6757	7670	8332	9637	10519	10788	11703
1100	2562	5164	6764	7677	8339	9644	10526	10788	11703
1110	2569	5171	6771	7684	8346	9651	10533	10788	11703
1120	2576	5178	6778	7691	8353	9658	10540	10788	11703
1130	2583	5185	6785	7698	8360	9665	10547	10788	11703
1140	2590	5192	6792	7705	8367	9672	10554	10788	11703
1150	2597	5199	6799	7712	8374	9679	10561	10788	11703
1160	2604	5206	6806	7719	8381	9686	10568	10788	11703
1170	2611	5213	6813	7726	8388	9693	10575	10788	11703
1180	2618	5220	6820	7733	8395	9700	10582	10788	11703
1190	2625	5227	6827	7740	8402	9707	10589	10788	11703
1200	2632	5234	6834	7747	8409	9714	10596	10788	11703
1210	2639	5241	6841	7754	8416	9721	10603	10788	11703
1220	2646	5248	6848	7761	8423	9728	10610	10788	11703
1230	2653	5255	6855	7768	8430	9735	10617	10788	11703
1240	2660	5262	6862	7775	8437	9742	10624	10788	11703
1250	2667	5269	6869	7782	8444	9749	10631	10788	11703
1260	2674	5276	6876	7789	8451	9756	10638	10788	11703
1270	2681	5283	6883	7796	8458	9763	10645	10788	11703
1280	2688	5290	6890	7803	8465	9770	10652	10788	11703
1290	2695	5297	6897	7810	8472	9777	10659	10788	11703
1300	2702	5304	6904	7817	8479	9784	10666	10788	11703
1310	2709	5311	6911	7824	8486	9791	10673	10788	11703
1320	2716	5318	6918	7831	8493	9798	10680	10788	11703
1330	2723	5325	6925	7838	8500	9805	10687	10788	11703
1340	2730	5332	6932	7845	8507	9812	10694	10788	11703
1350	2737	5339	6939	7852					

COMMODITIES

Day-to-day money held $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ for much of the session. Not until mid-afternoon did it shift,

3 months 11 ¹ -11 ¹	12 months 11 ¹ -11							
Starting Cbs (%)		191	87	Atlas	91	•	2.6	2.8
1 month 11 ¹ -11 ¹	3 months 11 ¹ -11 ¹	190	84	Alfonso	91	•	25.1	4.1
6 months 11 ¹ -11 ¹	12 months 10 ¹ -10 ¹	188	80	Amer Trust	122	•	4.1	4.6
		187	78	Ang Amer Ins	122	•	1.1	2.1
		185	75	Bankers	124	•	4.2	3.2
Dollar Cbs (%)		189	86	Marine Anstls	124	•	8.6	2.7
1 month 7.85-7.75	3 months 7.30-7.20	189	86	Bankers	124	•	3.6	1.9
6 months 7.85-7.80	12 months 8.40-8.30	188	82	Berry	125	•	1.6	2.9
		184	78	St. Louis	125	•	4.7	2.9

279	281	Globe	279	0	14.1	5.1	..	89	76	Tr City Of New York	89	0	0	1.80	1.5
282	282	Greenwich	282	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Fed & Gen	100	0	1	1.8	2.0
283	283	Greenwich	283	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Fed & Gen	100	0	1	1.8	2.0
284	284	Greenwich	284	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr North America	100	0	1	2.00	2.1
285	285	Greenwich	285	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Pacific Rim	100	0	1	1.4	1.2
286	286	Greenwich	286	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Property	100	0	1	2.1	2.3
287	287	Greenwich	287	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Tech	100	0	1	1.4	1.2
288	288	Greenwich	288	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Transp	100	0	1	2.40	2.5
289	289	Greenwich	289	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Health	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
290	290	Greenwich	290	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
291	291	Greenwich	291	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
292	292	Greenwich	292	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
293	293	Greenwich	293	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
294	294	Greenwich	294	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
295	295	Greenwich	295	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
296	296	Greenwich	296	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
297	297	Greenwich	297	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
298	298	Greenwich	298	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
299	299	Greenwich	299	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
300	300	Greenwich	300	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
301	301	Greenwich	301	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
302	302	Greenwich	302	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
303	303	Greenwich	303	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
304	304	Greenwich	304	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
305	305	Greenwich	305	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
306	306	Greenwich	306	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
307	307	Greenwich	307	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
308	308	Greenwich	308	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
309	309	Greenwich	309	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2
310	310	Greenwich	310	0	9.3	1.9	..	100	107	Tr Other	100	0	1	2.10	2.2

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

City puzzles over Elders' stake in Allied-Lyons

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

The stock market is perplexed by the Australian connection at Allied-Lyons, the food and drink group. Elders, which controls Australia's Carlton and United Breweries, has almost 5 per cent of Allied's capital and has said it wants at least 10 per cent. But now there are suggestions in the City that it has decided its Allied campaign has been a mistake and it is preparing to sell its shareholding. If it does, it will at best achieve only a negligible profit.

Mr John Spicer, at Grieverson, Grant & Co, the broker, is one who believes Elders may fold its tent and go. He points out it has spent some £70 million on its existing Allied stake, financing the operation by borrowings. Its market capitalization is only £350 million and holding on to Allied must be a strain on the group.

However, Wood, Mackenzie & Co, the broker which first identified the Elders presence on the Allied register, believes it is more than just a passing investment. It does not subscribe to the view that it was all part of a scheme to put pressure on Allied not to accept a bid from Bond Corporation, for another Australian brewery, Castlemaine Tooheys, where it had a near 25 per cent interest. If such was Elders' aim it failed miserably. Allied sold out to Bond, pocketing £150 million.

There is, in some quarters, a growing theory that Elders is merely a "front" for another, as yet unknown party. A Japanese group, it is suggested, could be lurking in the background.

Allied's shares, easier to sell than buy, were unchanged at 226p.

But if Allied was unmoved, Distillers Co was in rampant form. The shares surged 15p to 243p. They have jumped 65p so far this account on suggestions of bids and stake building.

The DCL performance helped the FT 30 share index recover from a 5 points-plus loss to record a modest 1.2 points gain to 991.3 points. But the more broadly-based FT-SE

Reckitt & Colman shares tumbled 22p to 513p. Apart from worries about the drugs and foods group's earnings in South Africa, the leading broker Wood, Mackenzie is telling its clients to sell. It forecasts a fall in earnings per share this year and only moderate improvement at the "pre-tax" level. Taxation results are due soon.

share index finished 2.6 points lower at 1,082.2 points. The South African situation unsettled sentiment.

Worries about the international banking structure and the Nigerian upheaval were other inhibiting influences. But the scent of lower interest rates and rumours that the railguards had voted against a strike helped to prompt the late revival. The guards vote came after the market had closed but prices moved ahead further in after hours trading.

Government stocks were slightly stronger. Fleet Holdings gained 19p to 362p on the bid from United Newspapers, 13p higher at 310p.

Concern about South African investments continued to make their presence felt after Tuesday's announcement of suspension of share and currency dealings in the Republic. The Government hopes to halt the stampede for the financial exit doors, but the move only undermines confidence further.

Dollars were trimmed, from

the price of mining shares quoted in London in the US currency. Consolidated Goldfields shed 25p to 397p, East Rand Consolidated 3p to 36p, Free State Gold Mines 25p to 337p. Rand Mines Properties 70p to 415p and similar unhealthy losses were felt throughout the mining sector. Australian mines provided the exception, benefiting from South Africa's ills.

British companies with links with South Africa were also hurt. Metal Box fell to 470p at one stage, but later recouped a few pennies and closed at 475p, down 1s net 8p on the day. Barclays Bank, long known for its South African ties, slipped 10p to 394p, though only two weeks ago it decided to water down its stake in operations there.

BT was another sufferer, down 10p at 348p, and Standard Chartered Bank lost 15p to 449p. OK Bazaars fell 25p to 325p, and Reckitt & Colman was similarly affected. For banking shares there was also the added worry of debt problems in Nigeria, after the latest military coup, and in Latin America, where Brazil is having repayment trouble again.

Notion, the employment agency to property group, gained 3p to 38p as Margetts & Addenbrooke, the broker, placed the rump of the recent rights issue at 324p. Brenneke, the cleaning group, rose 1p to 361p on rumours of Hawley stake being sold.

Weber Holdings came back to market at 88p after its merger talks with House Property Co of London, which returned at 270p, was called off. Pentland Industries gained 10p to 315p on its profits upsurge and Majestic Investments gained 4p to 128p as the meeting to approve investment trust status was convened.

May & Hensell, the timber importer, remained at 78p. Bell's, the Latin American group, now owns 15.2 per cent of the capital. In an exceedingly thin market, Blockleys, a brickmaker, jumped 70p to 890p.

Among construction companies, a dip in half-year profits took 15p off AMEC shares, down to 240p. Taylor Woodrow had its price trimmed 17p to 436p, and Alfred McAlpine, where news on its South African subsidiary is expected today, eased 2p to 262p, the market hoped. McAlpine, which suspended dealings in the Shares of its South African offshoot last week, would announce its withdrawal from the Republic.

Raise Industries, where Suter is building up a stake, slipped 5p to 24p as some investors took profits. Williams Holdings, the engineering group whose shares have run strongly ahead in recent weeks on City hopes for profits news and involvement in a consortium to take over TI Group, lost 15p to 346p, also on profit-taking.

On the food retailing pitches, Argill Group, shares dropped 13p to 310p as its name was the latest to be linked to a possible bid for Distillers. Market reasoning appears to be that Scottish companies offering for Distillers will have no trouble from the Scots anti-bid lobby.

Argill has been included on the list for the sake of its chairman Mr James Gulliver, and despite its southern headquarters. Bowater Industries, still a strong favourite to receive a bid from Hanson Trust, was on the move again. The shares rose 13p to 323p. Also in the paper industry, Banzl, which reports figures next week, gained 8p to 476p.

Oil shares benefited from the troubles in Nigeria. British Petroleum rose 5p to 558p. Britoil gained 3p to 131p. Enterprise Oil rose 3p to 197p, and there were similar gains for Lasso, Shell, Tricentral and Ultramar. Enterprise Oil received an extra boost from City appreciation of its latest acquisitions in the North Sea.

Traded options business got its usual monthly boost from the expiry of certain contracts yesterday. Traders notched up a volume of more than 1,100 in Imperial Group August 180s as that contract came to a close, and the total trades in Imps options reached 2,368.

Trading in BT options was similarly boosted, and volume there reached 799 contracts. Marks and Spencer volume was 996 trades, without any help from technical factors, and V&A Reef, the South African mining stock, came in for some business with 444 contracts traded. Total volume for day was 9,189.

The recent strength of sterling against the dollar will probably limit second-half growth. The weakness of the rand will also cause problems, having already dented first-half profits by £400,000. These currency factors, combined

with the mining shortfall, probably mean that Babcock will report £38 million this year and about £48 million next, just short of its £50 million target.

Thereafter the company will be looking to acquisitions for growth. For the acquisition plan to succeed, the shares, at 138p now trading on a lowly multiple of 8, would have to be much stronger. A yield of 8.5 per cent should be sufficient to make the plan successful.

Slough Estates

Slough Estates, possibly the world's largest industrial developer, is back on the stock-brokers' buy lists. Its interim figures for the half year to June show pretax profits up by 16.2 per cent to £19.9 million and the recommended dividend up 22.2 per cent to 2.2p.

But more significantly, bullish sentiment towards Slough is based on the improving industrial market in the south-east where 90 per cent of the company's £731.9 million portfolio is located.

The latest property research shows that secondary industrial rents are rising fast in the south-east, a trend which will greatly enhance Slough's prospects. It is about to start its annual revaluation and hopes to see a better performance than last year, when its revaluation surplus was only 4 per cent.

TEMPUS

Babcock still falls short of £50m

Improving rental growth is reflected in the valuation. Slough's net asset value could rise to 210p at the year-end compared with its present figure of 198p.

The company's interim results show that it netted a handy £1.1 million from selling its 12 per cent stake in The Stock Conversion and Investment Trust after Stockley managed to pip it to the post in taking a 26.5 per cent holding.

Slough was ready to launch a full-scale bid, and is still on the look-out for a corporate acquisition which would balance its portfolio by bringing it assets in the office and retail sectors.

The Allnatt - Guildhall portfolio, which Slough bought last year, has been fully integrated into its main portfolio with some small sales under way.

Marley

The ghost which haunted Marley's interim figures yesterday was that of Christmas past. A vicious winter in Europe meant the group barley broke even in the first quarter leaving half-year pretax profits at just £3.1 million, down from £14.8 million.

The winter's severity was perhaps unusual but the severity of the impact on Marley's profits is quite disturbing. The company seems to have been incapable of minimising the effects which would appear to

leave it exposed to any future weather problems.

Certainly there will be some element of catching up as the year progresses but Marley admits that some business has been lost completely.

The main problems were in roof tiles and plastic piping although all the housing-related products suffered a decline. Roof tile industry volumes slipped by 20 per cent in the first half and will continue to decline although at not such a rapid rate.

There have been substantial changes in the company's management and the new team is certainly conscious that there are problems to be tackled. One wonders, though, whether it really knows what those problems are. The company says it intends to strengthen its core businesses but then admits it will not know what those businesses are until it has carried out a thorough review of the group's operations.

Welcome action has already been taken in disposing of the loss-making Ingrid business in the US but this could only be the tip of a divestment iceberg.

There must be a real question mark over the viability of maintaining the South African operation. Year-end reserves will suffer quite badly when value of this investment is translated into sterling.

The shares closed up 1p at 77p and with pretax profits of around £20 million in prospect for the full year there is no

reason to get excited about them. They should only be bought for the long-term possibilities or on bid hopes

Pentland Industries

The stock market has taken to Pentland Industries in a big way. Its value has risen more than seven times to £146 million in the past year.

Much of its success can be attributed to Reebok, an American sports shoe manufacturer, partly floated off last month. Since then Pentland's shares have risen from 240p to 315p.

Yesterday's interim results reflect growth both in Reebok and in the rest of the group. Profits were up from £2.49 million to £19.6 million before tax. Of that increase Reebok probably accounted for the greater part, but at the attributable level at least the non-Reebok contribution rose three times.

Pentland's remaining 41 per cent holding in Reebok is worth 240p a share. That leaves the rest of the group valued on possibly seven times earnings.

That looks modest, especially as Mr Stephen Rubin, Pentland chairman, is clearly adept at pulling off attractive deals.

But given the fact that only a minority of the equity is traded, shareholders might be tempted to take their substantial profits at this point.

GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

"The events of the last few weeks have ended in the best possible way for Guinness shareholders, Bell's shareholders, and for Bell's itself.

For new shareholders, there's the opportunity to enjoy earnings per share growth and share price performance, from which our existing Guinness shareholders have benefited for the past four years.

For Guinness shareholders, the arrival of Bell's into the group is great news.

The union of Guinness and Bell's, two of the world's most famous brands, creates an International Beverage team of enormous strength. A team which I am confident will build on our joint success to date.

The Guinness group has been enjoying tremendous success over the last 4 years. From 1981 to 1985, our share price has consistently grown ahead of the average for the rest of the stock market.

What is more, Guinness earnings per share have grown by more than 122% over three years to 30th September 1984.

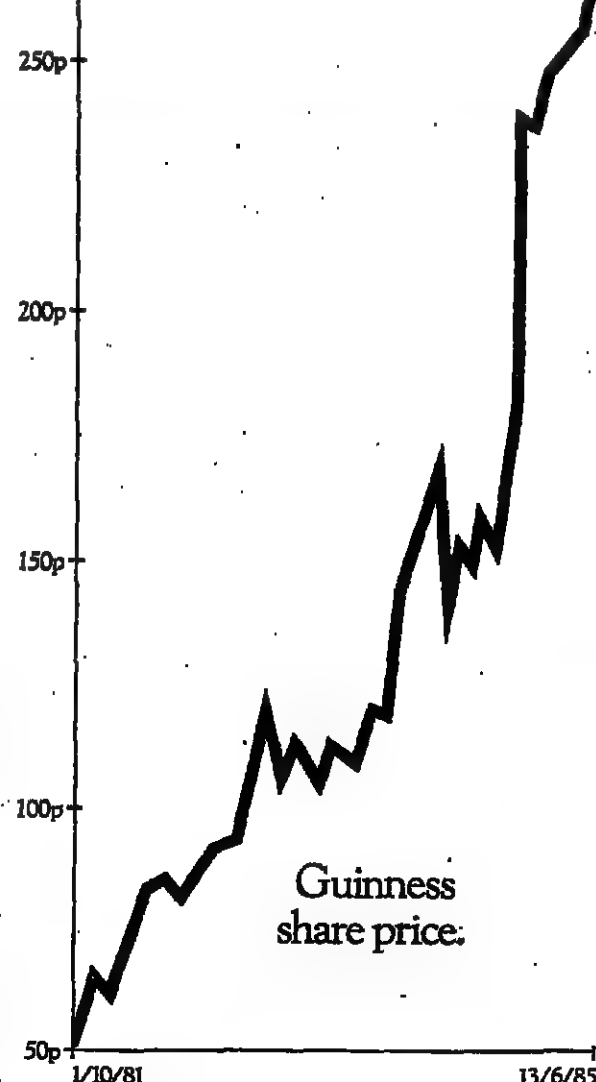
The achievement and the positive direction brought to Guinness by its new management team are a direct result of our successful twin growth strategies, encompassing profit growth for the present and the future.

PROFIT GROWTH FOR TODAY.

It is our aim to continuously improve our established businesses, International Beverages and Retailing.

In the U.S. alone, Guinness sales have risen by 81% in the three years to 31st March 1985 - outperforming all other import companies in this market sector.

I believe the acquisition of Bell's will further enhance our success in International Beverages.



We are also seeing tremendous growth in retailing. The acquisition of Lewis Meeson and R.S.McColl convenience and retail chains adds to our list, making Guinness the largest operator in the convenience sector with 1100 stores.

PROFIT GROWTH FOR TOMORROW.

Our policy is always to expand into exciting new areas, as well as looking after our established business.

We have identified Healthcare and Publishing as areas of outstanding growth

potential. Our Healthcare portfolio currently consists of Champneys Health Spas in Hertfordshire and Stobo Castle in Scotland as well as Nature's Best Health products.

Guinness Publishing is under new management, and now accounts for some fifty titles. Our twin growth strategies are obviously paying dividends because trading profits from retailing and other non-brewing activities continue to rise. In the half year to 31st March 1985, they were £6.7 million compared with £1.8 million in the half year to 31st March 1984.

TOWARDS AN EVEN BETTER FUTURE.

Sales of draught Guinness this calendar year are 8% ahead of last year, a result of the successful marketing and advertising skills brought to the company by the new management team. I believe that Bell's considerable potential can now also be realised.

With Guinness behind them, the Bell's brands can make real progress in the tough but tremendously valuable U.S. Scotch Whisky market.

I'd like to thank you all for your support during the last few weeks. Over the next few years, I am confident that you can look forward to continued growth and appreciation of your stock."

Ernest Saunders
Ernest Saunders, Chief Executive.

GUINNESS PLC
DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED GUINNESS HAVE KILBEE, DRUMKILBEE, MARTIN THE NEWSAGENT, LAYLIS, HELEVEN, CLARE, CHAMPNEYS AND STOBO CASTLE HEALTH RESORTS, NATURE'S BEST VITAMINS GUINNESS PUBLISHING.

RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Change
ATA Selection 3p Ord (29p)	29	0
Aberdeen Ship Holding Ord (65p)	65	0
Bradford Group 3p Ord (170p)	170	0
Bristol 10p Ord (101p)	101	0
C & A Galleries 10p Ord (80p)	80	0
Canal Services 10p Ord (61p)	61	0
Canal Technology 10p Ord (115p)	115	0
Dean Park 10p Ord (131p)	131	0
F & B Group 3p Ord (100p)	100	0
First Security 10p Ord (100p)	100	0
Goodland 10p Ord (88p)	88	0
Green Property 10p Ord (70p)	70	0
Leicester 25p Ord (110p)	110	0
London Petroleum 3p Ord (65p)	65	0

INTERIM RESULTS (UNAUDITED)

for the six months ended 30th June, 1985

	Six months to 30th June 1985	Six months to 30th June 1984	Year to 31st March 1985
Turnover	115,315	41,407	115,294
Profit on Ordinary Activities	19,448	2,895	12,898
Profit after Taxation and Minority Interests	4,638	1,446	4,372
Earnings per Ordinary Share	15.2p	2.74p	16.4p

Profits after taxation and minorities have increased to more than six times the previous year's record interim earnings.

Interim dividend increased by 100 per cent to 0.34p per share.

Earnings per share for the second six months of 1985 should show a significant improvement over the corresponding period last year.

Registered Office: The Portland Centre, Lakeside, Finchley, London N3 2OL.

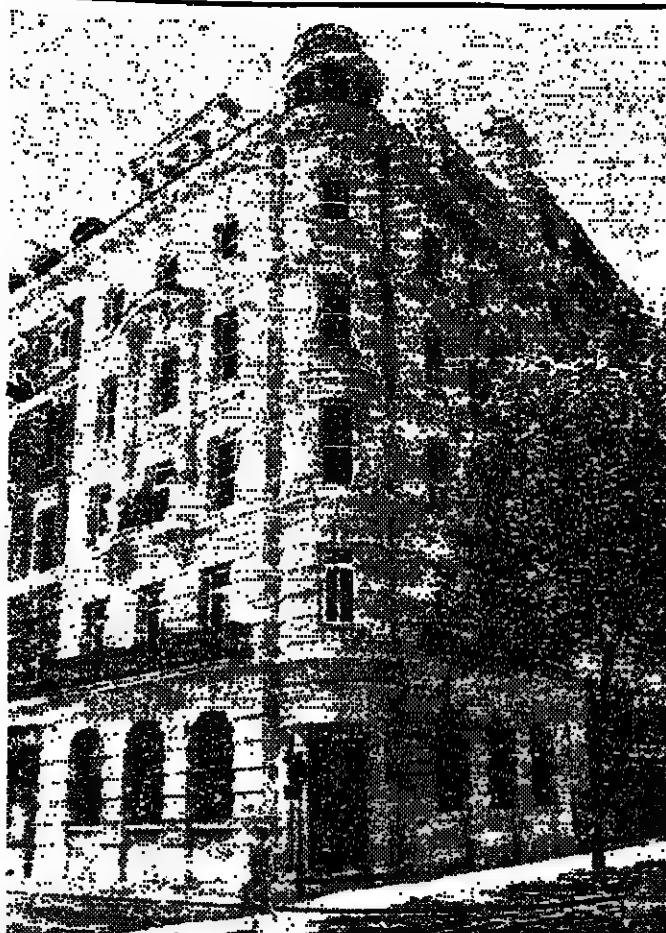
"The comparative figures for earnings per share have been adjusted to reflect the capitalisation issue of two ordinary shares for every one ordinary share which were issued on 12th July, 1985."

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Office moves

Yield trends

Sales pitches



Ready for new tenants

Greycoat City Offices has completed the refurbishment of its 19,000 sq ft office building at 20 Kingsway, London. The developer bought the building from the Greater London Council and the Midland Bank for an undisclosed amount and it is now on the market through Baker Harris Saunders, at a rent of £320,000 a year. The ground floor and basement could provide a banking hall. They were occupied by the Midland Bank before it sold its stake.

Higgs and Hill's Strong man may aim at retail sector

By Judith Huntley

Mr Jonathan Strong, the chief surveyor of Electricity Supply Nominees, the state industry pension fund is leaving to become, at 36, the managing director of Higgs and Hill Property Holdings, an important part of the Higgs and Hill construction and property group.

The move comes as a surprise. Mr Strong has only been with ESN for two years, but he emerged as Higgs and Hill's first choice for a headhunters' list to replace Mr Stephen Padmore who left in June.

Mr Padmore has set up in business with Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron International to carry on developing high technology schemes.

Mr Strong came to ESN from his job as property investment manager with Royal Insurance where he worked for almost a decade. His expertise in the retail sector of the property market could point the way to changes at Higgs and Hill Property Holdings.

Mr Strong joined ESN as its legal dispute came to a head with Richard Ellis, the firm of estate agents, over the Trocadero scheme at London's Piccadilly Circus. It was he who instigated the tender for managing part of

ESN's £800 million property portfolio.

Richard Ellis had the task of managing £350 million of multi-tenanted property for the pension fund, but it failed to renew its contract after the tender. Debenham Tewson & Chinnock, a rival firm of surveyors, won the management contract beating off Richard Ellis and Hillier Parker. Negotiations have begun over the starting date of Mr Strong's new post, but it is likely to be November.

ESN has yet to find a replacement. It looks as if Mr Strong will be given a free hand at Higgs and Hill to develop the property side, building on its existing strength.

He says: "I am starting to think about the future at Higgs and Hill Property. It all happened fairly quickly, but I will put together a game plan for the board to discuss. My expertise lies in the retail field and there is quite a lot of potential for the company in that area."

He has said that prime retail property is not the best performer, so he may steer Higgs and Hill into retail

schemes where value is created rather than those which are totally dependent on high rental growth to justify low yields.

Higgs and Hill has a £40 million development programme under way, predominantly in the high technology field in some of the best locations such as Reading and Slough in Berkshire and Farnham and Basingstoke in Hampshire. And it has started its 75,000 sq ft office scheme at Kew. Mr Derek Ridout the managing director of Higgs and Hill, the parent company, says: "There is likely to be less emphasis on high technology developments from now on, at least in Britain with question marks in investors' minds as to whether the market is becoming overheated."

But he sees Mr Strong's appointment as a sign of the company's continuing commitment to property development and investment, an activity which contributes about a third of the group's profits.

The long-term aim is to improve the quality of the property portfolio and broaden its mix. This will give asset strength to the group and a

stable income to tide it over and fluctuations in its construction and house building sides.

Higgs and Hill Property has made a name for itself developing high technology schemes in France under Mr Padmore's direction. The French property operations produced record profits last year and this is set to be another good year.

The 30,000 sq ft scheme for the 'Hertz Group' in the Paris region was sold before completion and profits will come through this year, as on other French schemes.

Mr Strong will not be directly responsible for the French operation.

Mr Strong will be a non-executive director of the French company, European Property.

Brokers are bullish about Higgs and Hill's prospects. The shares rose to a new peak of 336p at the beginning of May on the hope of a bid, when it became known that Barratt Developments had sold its 5 per cent stake to Trafalgar House.

But analysts agree that the shares are worth their present value even without bid hopes. W. Greenwell & Co, the stockbroker, is forecasting pre-tax profits of £8.5 million this year, with interim profits of £3.75 million and earnings per share up to 21.7p, from 15.5p.

Shop rents soar on edge of towns

Rents for shops in secondary locations, such as edge-of-town shopping areas, are still outstripping those in prime retailing pitches, according to the latest secondary rents index published by Hillier Parker, the firm of chartered surveyors, and the Investors Chronicle.

The index, which covers the years 1979 to 1985 shows that secondary shop rents continue to outperform primary rents, which is not mirrored in the industrial and office sectors where prime rents are rising more than secondary.

In the past six months rental growth in all types of secondary property has accelerated, with shop rents rising at 16.4 per cent a year, the fastest growth since 1979. And rents for secondary industrial space, long in the doldrums, have risen by 5.9 per cent a year over the last six months.

The South-east, the Midlands and the North have seen rises in

secondary shop rents well above the level of inflation in the last year. Central London is also seeing a recovery after lagging behind prime rents since 1979. Secondary shop rents in London have risen more than a third in the past 18 months.

The marked contrast in rent rises for offices in the West End of London and the City is highlighted by Hillier Parker's research. Offices on the fringe and in the heart of the City show rises of the same order, but prime West End rents rose more than three times as fast as secondary West End rents.

The two notable phenomena in the industrial market remains unchanged. A remarkable recovery in industrial rents in the South-east can be seen from the 13.7 per cent a year rise over the past six months. But secondary space is renting for the same price as in 1979 and 1980 in Scotland, the North and the Midlands.

Heron Sellar prime site sold for £8m

Heron Sellar, the association between the Heron Corporation and Sellar-Morris Properties, has sold its retail development in Newcastle upon Tyne to an unnamed pension fund for £8 million. The scheme, in Newcastle's prime shopping area, Northumberland Street, was created from a former department store.

The large, 43,000 sq ft unit is let to Fosters, the clothing chain now owned by Sears Holdings, at a rent of £250,000 a year. The second, 6,000 sq ft unit is let to Dixons at an annual rent of £125,000. There are five-yearly reviews on both 25-year leases.

The scheme is close to Capital and Counties' Edson Square shopping centre. Saville advised the pension fund.

The lettings in the Heron Sellar scheme consolidated Northumberland Street's position as the prime pitch in Newcastle. But there is concern that a 1.5 million sq ft out-of-town retail development, the Metrocentre in Gateshead, will prove stiff competition.

Investors will be keeping a close watch on the impact the Metrocentre has on Newcastle's prime retailing pitches. If business is significantly affected, it will raise serious questions on the value of city centre schemes.

Schroder Life Assurance Company has bought its second office investment in Edinburgh's prime office area. It has bought 51 Melville Street in the West End from the Dunedin Property Development Company for £370,000 representing an initial yield of 5.6 per cent. The 3,400

sq ft unit-terrace offices in a refurbished Georgian building are let to Covey Advertising at £21,200 a year.

Schroder bought 5 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, last year from clients of Bernard Thorpe & Partners who acted for the vendors in both sales. Schroder Properties advised the assurance company with Conrad Ribbitt.

The Cornhill Chemical Company is taking 9,000 sq ft in Neal House Investments' 47,000 sq ft office scheme at St James's House, Romford, Essex. Cornhill is moving from their home in the Minories in the City of London. It has assigned the lease on its 11,000 sq ft of space in the City for a nominal premium at a rent of £14.10 a sq ft. Cornhill is taking leaseback on 1,800 sq ft in the Minories.

Bernard Thorpe & Partners and Matthews & Goodman, the letting agents for St James's House, say the asking rent on the remaining 20,000 sq ft of space is £28.10 a sq ft. Newton Perkins acted for the chemical company.

The new chairman of Coldwell Banker, reportedly the world's largest property group, is to be Mr Arthur J. Hill, the chairman and chief executive of Sears Roebuck Development Company. Mr Hill will replace Mr C. Wesley Paulson who announced his retirement this month.

The board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., which owns Coldwell Banker, will be asked to elect Mr Hill formally at its October meeting.

National & Provincial
Notice to Existing and Prospective Investors and Borrowers.

Notice to Existing and Prospective Borrowers

National & Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest applicable to existing annual rent mortgage accounts and outstanding offers of advance and further advance are to be reduced with effect from 1st September 1985 as follows:

- all mortgages completed on or after 1st August 1985 but prior to 1st September 1985, by 0.50%.
- capital and interest mortgages granted solely for the purchase or improvement of the borrower's only or main residence and completed prior to 1st August 1985, by 1.25%.
- endowment mortgages granted solely for the purchase or improvement of the borrower's only or main residence and completed prior to 1st August 1985 by 0.75% on mortgages not carrying any endowment interest differential and by 1.00% on mortgages carrying a 0.25% endowment interest differential.
- all outstanding offers of advance dated on or after 1st August 1985 but prior to 1st September 1985, by 0.50%.
- all mortgages and outstanding offers of advance and further advance other than those above, by 1.25%.
- any mortgage or outstanding offer of advance or further advance referred to above and granted solely for the purchase or improvement of the borrower's only or main residence, carrying a size differential greater than 0.50% will, in addition to the above reduction, bear a reduction equal to the difference between the size differential current at the date of this notice and a differential of 0.50%.

Where a mortgage deed specifies a period of notice before an increase in the rate of interest applicable to it is effective, then the same period of notice shall apply to the implementation of this reduction and will commence on 1st September 1985.

For the purposes of this notice, an outstanding offer of advance or further advance, unless otherwise stated, means an offer dated prior to 1st September 1985.

The new rate of interest and revised repayment figures applicable to each category of mortgage business, and all outstanding offers of advance and further advance completed on or before 1st September 1985, will be notified in each borrower's annual statement of account which will be sent during January 1986.

Where an outstanding offer of advance or further advance has not been taken up before 1st September 1985, the new rate of interest and revised repayment figure will be quoted in the statement sent to each borrower after completion.

Prospective borrowers requiring information relating to the effect of this notice prior to completion should contact the branch of the Society which issued the offer, or the Society's Administration Centre.

Notice to Investors

National & Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest paid in all departments (except the Save As You Earn scheme) will be reduced by 1.25% p.a. with effect from 1st September 1985.

Everyone's local building society

Assets over £4500m.

Over 1400 branches and agents. Provincial House, Bradford, W. Yorks. BD1 1NL.

SKF

Group half-year report

SKF Group profit for the first six months of 1985 was 803 million Swedish kronor after financial income and expense. This was a rise of 55 per cent on the same 1984 period. Group sales went up 11 per cent to 10,331 million kronor.

	Jan/June 1985	Jan/June 1984
Sales (MSkr)	10,031	9,022
Operating income before depreciation (MSkr)	1,168	951
Income after financial income and expenses* (MSkr)	803	517
Capital expenditure (MSkr)	318	242
Average number of employees at work	43,509	43,215

*1985 figure includes financial exchange differences.

The progressive strengthening of the European economy continued, while growth in the USA slowed down considerably during the spring. Sales of our main product group, rolling bearings, rose 12 per cent to 7,080 million kronor. Its share of Group profit was 582 million kronor. Earnings per Parent Company share were 22.50 kronor (14.60) after taxes as per the income statement, and 15.40 kronor (9.95) after average theoretical taxes.

Aktiebolaget SKF, S-415 50 Göteborg, Sweden.

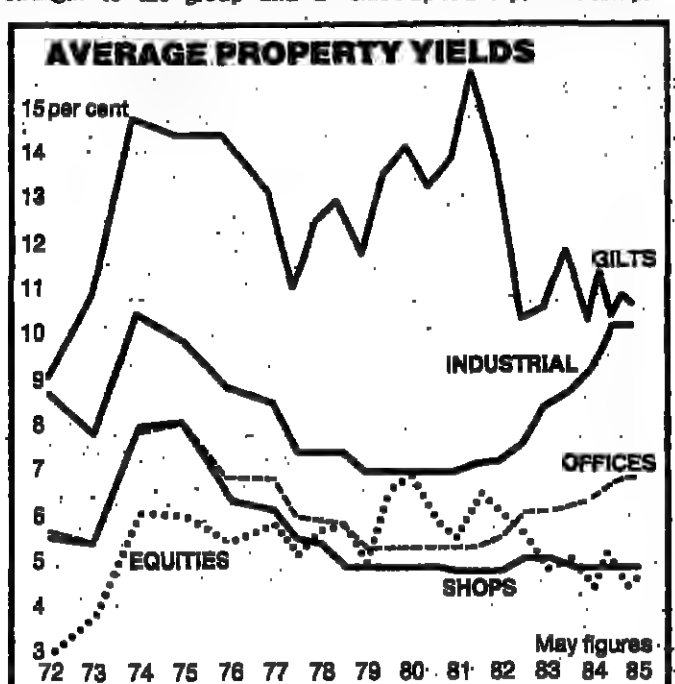
New glitter for investors

Property's attraction as an investment vehicle compared with gilts and equities looks its best for a long time. This is not because property is performing much better but because the others are glittering less than before.

The chart from Hillier Parker's research department, which is producing its quarterly bulletin on average yields, shows that those for offices and industrial property have risen. There is no indication that they will stop doing so, and the feeling is that things have to get worse before they get better.

But at least the upward movement in yields shows that more realism is creeping into the investment market. Values are reflecting the less-than-exciting market for parts of the property sector, notably suburban offices and industrial schemes outside the favoured south-east.

The industrial sector, which has looked dire for so long, is showing slight signs of recovery but that appears, as always, limited to the south-east and



London. And there are indications that the industrial "shed" is back in favour, albeit a good quality shed.

The prospects for capital growth in this kind of property are encouraging, given that it is possible to acquire good, standard industrial buildings for the rate of return available on gilts. This improvement in the

traditional industrial market bodes well for companies like Slough Estates, whose interim results are due out this week.

So-called hi-tech property is still in vogue but there are warning signs of over-supply in some areas and the possibility that the first rent reviews will not show the rate of growth now being experienced.

COMPANY NEWS

- EMESS LIGHTING:** Results for half year to June 30, interim 2.5p (1.9p), payable on October 17. (Figures in £000). Turnover 2,257 (3,771). Pretax loss 4,486 (3,150) profit including share of associated companies 582 (609). Tax 223 (411). Minorities including interest in extraordinary profit 1,132 (1,187).
- ROHAN GROUP:** Six months to June 30, interim 2.4p (3.85p). (Figures in £000). Turnover 9,951 (1,687). Trading profit 1,340 (1,551). Tax 235 (246). Exceptional tax credit nil (2,587). Minorities 133 (189). Earnings per share 7.01p (40.78p).
- NORSK HYDRO:** The company intends to build a magnesium extraction plant having an annual capacity of 50,000 tonnes at Besencon, Quebec, Canada. In its first phase, the project could require an investment of about Can\$300 million (£153 million).
- PEKO WALLSEND:** Final dividend 5.0 cent making 19.0 (19.0). (Figures in £000). Pretax profit 6.98 (6.88). Attributable equity accounted net 27.24 (26.78). Turnover 746.42 (636.53). Other income 12.60 (9.33). Shares 76.69 (74.50). Dividend payable on November 1.
- INTERNATIONAL THOMSON:** Interim results for six months to June 30, (Figures in millions). Sales 849 (783). Cost of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses 637 (581). Depreciation, depletion and amortised assets 21 (18). Oil and gas profits 18 (19), and publishing rights and goodwill 4 (3). UK petroleum revenue tax 104 (105). Trading profit 65 (57). Net interest 3 (11). Income taxes 25 (24). Extraordinary credit nil (19). Earnings per share before extraordinary items 14p (11.7p).
- SCOTTISH ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN TEXTILES:** In his annual statement, the chairman, Mr J. H. Mackenzie, says a satisfactory outcome for the current year is expected.
- ARLINGTON MOTOR HOLDINGS:** The chairman, Mr N C Housden, told the annual meeting that "although the first quarter started slowly, vehicle sales have begun to outstrip those for the previous year. Auctions and contract hire and leasing continue to improve".
- FEDERATED HOUSING:** Six months to June 30, interim 1.1p (1.1p). (Figures in £000). Turnover 5,170 (6,835). Trading profit 396 (427). Profit on sale of undeveloped land 374 (79). Profit before tax 770 (506). Tax 331 (180). Earnings per share 4.88p (3.62p).
- MICROVITEC:** Six months to June 30, interim 0.5p (nil). (Figures in £000). Turnover 10,227 (7,122). Gross profit 2,210 (2,478). Operating profit 417 (1,476). Pretax profit 535 (1,521). Tax 190 (675). Earnings per share 1.3p (3.4p).
- P & W MACLELLAN:** Six months to June 30, interim 0.7p (0.6p). (Figures in £000). Turnover 5,359 (4,216). Operating profit 320 (215). Central costs 62 (39). Pretax profit 258 (176). Tax 30 (nil). Minorities debt 18 (nil). Earnings per share 2.4p (2.1p).
- JAMES DICKIE & CO:** Six months to April 30, interim dividend 0.5p (nil). (Figures in £000). Turnover 2,642 (2,077). Trading profit 59 (17). Pretax profit 46 (3 loss), including interest received 7 (13). Tax 14 (nil). Earnings per share 1.74p (nil).
- T. R. SUTERWALL & SONS:** The company which operates cash and carry warehouses in Southall and London has acquired a controlling interest in J & F Wholesale Company which has three cash and carry warehouses in Birmingham.
- AMEC:** Six months to June 30, (Figures in £ millions). Turnover 360.7 (319.2). Pretax profit 9.7 (11.6). Tax 4.0 (5.4). Minorities nil (0.2). Earnings per share 8.8p (9.3p).

- UNITED GUARANTEE HOLDINGS:** The chairman, Mr H. W. King, says in his annual statement that 1985 has commenced well and the half results show a pretax profit at £150,000 compared with a full year for 1984 of £56,538.
- JOHNSON & BROWN:** Negotiations are in progress which may lead to the sale of its US subsidiary, Cannon Muskegon Corp, for cash to SPS Technologies. A further announcement will be made later.
- A. AND C. BLACK:** Half-year to June 30, interim dividend 3.25p (3p). (Figures in £000). Turnover 2,115 (2,587). Pretax profit, 277 (192).
- ANGLO AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION:** Six months ended June 30, Figures in millions of rand. Turnover, 1,110.5 (935.1). Earnings from operations, 115.6 (102.8). Earnings of associates, 40.0 (42.7). Taxation, 17.8 (26.2). Earnings after taxation, 81.5 (84.0). Latest earnings, after tax, are equivalent to about £24 million.
- A. J. WORTHINGTON (HOLDINGS):** No dividend (same) for the year to March 31. Turnover 1,472 (2,165). Pretax loss, 270 (loss, 258).
- GEORGE BLAIR:** Year to March 31, Figures in £000. Turnover, 16,731 (13,607). Profit before tax, 452 (275).
- FLOGAS:** Year to May 31, Final 1.5p, making 2.65p (2.2p). Figures in Irish £000. Turnover, 18,538 (13,504). Pretax profit, 1,942 (1,214).

APPOINTMENTS

- Mobil Oil Company:** Mr R. I. Howard has been named finance director.
- Horizons (Holdings):** Mr Edward Whitefield has been made chairman and chief executive. Mr Robert Pollard becomes an executive director. Mr Damian Norton, Mr Lionel Brogan, Mr George Adams and Mr David Jeary are now associate directors.
- Barclays de Beers:** Mr Neville Jackson is retiring as senior partner. He remains associated with the firm as a consultant. He will be succeeded as senior partner by Mr Denis J. Ross.
- Racal-MESL:** Mr Ken Al-Ishtaf has been made marketing director.
- CIBC:** Mr Peter Noakes has become executive director. Mr Donald Reid and Mr James Buchanan are now executive directors in CIBC's North American marketing group.
- Steel Bullion Jones Limited:** Mr David Beresford Jones is now chairman. Mr Alistair Troughton, Mr Michael Vandervord and Mr Ray Westhead have been made directors.
- Reject Shop:** Mr E. J. Aarons is the new chairman.
- Van den Berghs & Jurgens:** Mr Marcel Willems is to become technical director at the end of October.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	11 1/4%
Adam & Company	11 1/4%
Barclays	11 1/4%
Citibank Savings	11 1/4%
Consolidated Creds	11 1/4%
Continental Trust	11 1/4%
Co-operative Bank	11 1/4%
C. Hoare & Co	11 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	11 1/4%
Midland Bank	11 1/4%
Nat Westminster	11 1/4%
TSB	11 1/4%
Williams & Glyn's	11 1/4%
Citibank NA	11 1/4%

* Mortgage Rate.

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Final chance for Faldo to raise his game before Ryder Cup

Nick Faldo attempts to erase the misery of a summer of disappointment when he tees off in the Panasonic European Open on the Old Course at Sunningdale today. Faldo's problem is that for the first time in his career the tide of fortune has swung so strongly against him that his confidence has been eroded.

Without a win for 16 months, he is currently in the unlikely position of 35th in the Epson Order of Merit with winnings of £16,919 compared to the £140,761 he gathered in 1983 to become Europe's No 1 that season.

Faldo's frustration was magnified last week when he parted company with his long-time caddy, David McElilly after withdrawing from the first round of the German Open complaining of a strained left shoulder. Critics questioned his right to appear in the Ryder Cup in two weeks at a time of such distress.

Faldo, however, says: "It seems that I am the subject of a post-mortem every week because the murder has been committed. But when I start a golf swing on my chest in the Ryder Cup, then hopefully it will change things. A lot of people appear to be laughing at my misfortunes but I'm the guy who is being cut up."

"It would have been easy to plug along a year ago when I embarked on a swing change, but I felt that it was time to try something different. I was to make a really significant improvement. I'm sticking to that game plan because I'm convinced that I will eventually have a swing which will give me better results."

Faldo will not compete in the European Masters in Switzerland next week, so the European Open is in which he was equalised last year for a rules infringement - represents his last chance of getting his game competitively sharp for the Ryder Cup.

In contrast, Sandy Lyle can seem to do nothing wrong. Moreover, he could become an astonishing £83,320 richer this week as Birtchey, the organisers, and Panasonic, the sponsors, annually offer a £50,000 bonus to any player who completes the Open M.M.M. and European Open double.

Severiano Ballesteros, the favourite for the title worth £33,320 was within sight of such a prize 12 months ago, but he was overtaken in the closing stages by Gordon Brand, Jr, who is clearly capable of making a successful defence.

Cecil filly may go for third classic

Oh So Sharp, already the winner of the 1,000 Guineas and the Oaks, could attempt a classic treble in the St Leger on September 14. With Petroski injured and Slip Anchor sidelined, Doncaster's Henry Cecil, Oh So Sharp's trainer, is toying with the idea of saddling his daughter in the final classic.

Cecil, who now needs less than £60,000 to become the first trainer to reach the £1 million mark in a season, said at Yarmouth yesterday: "Oh So Sharp is terribly well at the moment and if the owner agrees I am very keen to run her in the St Leger."

There were just 15 left in at Yarmouth's first acceptance stage for the St Leger and Oh So Sharp is the only group one winner among them. Besides his outstanding filly, Cecil also has Lancelotti and Skarmans in his St Leger team.

The champion trainer also had good news of his other classic-winning three-year-old, Slip Anchor. "He worked this morning and is in very good form," Cecil said.

Howard de Walden's Derby winner remains on course for either the September Stakes at Kempton tomorrow, or the Valde Stakes at Goodwood later in the month.

Cecil touched two possible stars of the future when Bonhomie and Kufu, both owned by Sheikh Mohammed, the owner of Oh So Sharp, finished first and second in yesterday's Free Farm Stakes at Yarmouth.

Cecil and Steve Caithen, who rode Bonhomie, fulfilled a treble when Native Oak completed the promise of his Nottingham debut by winning the Ebor Stakes at York.

Belatedly got off the mark to the Market Gates Maiden Stakes.



Oh So Sharp, who could be heading for another classic at Doncaster

Shergar's unwanted legacy

Talks will be held in Ireland next month to try and end one of the legacies of the kidnapping of Sheragar - soaring insurance costs of Irish racehorses.

Irish representatives, in talks with Lloyds of London, will also be hoping to have cover against theft reinstated in basic policies.

Theft cover was removed, except on a limited basis and on payment of an extra premium, as a direct result of Sheragar's kidnapping 2½ years ago.

The basic cover is now for all risk of mortality which means a horse must be dead before a claim is met.

The cover is still automatically provided on the British policies, which have a lower premium than the Irish policies. It costs up to 6.75 per cent of the animal's value to insure a flat racing horse based in Ireland compared with five per cent in Britain.

Cover against theft in Ireland currently costs an extra half per cent of the horse's value and is only provided if there is tight security at a stable.

Since Sheragar's disappearance, many stables have installed electronic circuitry fences and closed circuit cameras.

In addition, the larger stables, including Coolmore which is owned by the Robert Sangster-Vincent O'Brien syndicate, employ their own large teams of security guards.

Robert Myerscough, chairman of the Association of Irish Bloodstock Insurance Agents and Brokers, said last night: "Irish owners are being penalised. The increased rates are not justified."

Mr Myerscough headed a team which opened direct negotiations earlier this year with Lloyds underwriters. The talks will reach a vital stage at next month's meeting when the Irish hope to negotiate a reduction before next year's rate are fixed in January.

Mr Myerscough said: "All this stage Lloyds are quite sympathetic to our case. We are hopeful of making progress."

Gurteen Boy looks one step ahead of the handicapper

By Mandarini

GURTEEN BOY, who has improved out of all recognition during August, is tipped to gain his fourth win in the space of 22 days in the George Robey Challenge Trophy at Brighton this afternoon.

Richard Hannon's three-year-old began his successful run over today's course and distance on August 7 when he started the 20-1 outsider of 11 runners - a fair price considering his previous form.

As a result of that victory, Gurteen Boy was made favourite to follow up at Newbury 10 days later and continued his improvement with an impressive win from Steerage at Lingfield eight days ago.

Gurteen Boy completed the treble with the minimum of fuss after being heavily supported from 4-6 to 11-8 at the head of the market.

With Wednesday's Rebel, Ascot and Monday's Epsom winner, Fast Service, among those who oppose Gurteen Boy faces his stiffest task to date but, even with a 9lb penalty, he still looks a step ahead of the handicapper and in a confident choice to continue Hannon's recent excellent run.

Another trainer in good form at present is Geoff Lewis, who has bright prospects of double with Cricketh and Welsh Beacon. CRICKETH, owned by Lady Murtree, is bred to be something special, being by Brigadier Gerard out of Casagor, the winner of the 1,000 Guineas of 1968. On her only run at Kempton in July, she shaped with promise to finish seventh in the Seaplane Maiden Stakes.

WELSH BEACON has shown much improved form since being stepped up from seven furlongs to 1½ miles and, despite a 4lb penalty,

SPY TRIALS

Spy Story is choice of selectors

By Jenny MacArthur

Alexander Ramsay, riding the eight-year-old Spy Story II, faces the biggest challenge of his career today when he and the three other members of the British junior three-day event team set out to recapture the European team gold medal which Britain lost to West Germany last year. Six teams - France, Ireland, Italy, Poland, West Germany and Great Britain - are contesting the event, which is sponsored by Bective Park and takes place at Rotherfield Park in Hampshire, the home of Sir James Scott-Browne.

If Miss Ramsay were to achieve individual as well as team honours this weekend it would be a fitting end to a successful year which has already justified her taking a year off from her A-level studies in order to concentrate on eventing. At the beginning of May she and Spy Story won the junior event at Ireland's Punchestown horse trials and a week later, riding Razzarda, she won the British Junior Championship at Windsor. Miss Ramsay said on the occasion that she would prefer, if chosen, to ride Razzarda in the team but the selectors have plumped for the reliable Spy Story, a horse originally bought for her mother to hunt. The other three members of the team are: Sally Bateson (Scotchman), Steven Chambers (Talisman SC) and Celia Hoos (Nelson Boy).

For their first time Rotherfield is also holding a senior three-day event to run concurrently with the championships. The competition, sponsored by MacConnal, Mason, Thornycroft, is a family addition to the evening calendar. The Buryfield Horse Trials next week are hosting the senior European championships and can only take 12 British riders. Among the selectors at Rotherfield are the Olympic medal winners, Mark Todd, with Michaelmas Day and Fenella Fawcus with Blue Max II, winners of the Windsor three-day event for the last two years.

CYCLING

Soviets set fastest ever time

From John Wilkinson, Giovanni del Montello

The East Europeans showed yesterday in the first event of the world racing championships what they might have done if they had been allowed to compete in the Olympic Games last year. In the 100 kilometres team time trial only the Czechs and the Soviet Union were permitted a clean sweep by the four Soviet Union cyclists.

In what was the fastest ever team time trial the Soviet Union defeated Czechoslovakia by a minute, with Italy taking third place ahead of East Germany and Poland. The winning time of 30.54 minutes, set by Vadislav Gerasimov, Victor Klimov, Igor Samitkov and Alexander Zinoviev, was the 51st year, which appeared to be a sensational 7-minute beating on the 100 kilometres time trial, but it was not the Soviet Union's best performance in the month's ago, but re-measurement of the supposed 50 kilometres circuit (lapped twice) showed that the distance was closer to 96 kilometres, which would have made the Soviets' performance a little faster than the 30.54th Olympic record.

Taking a leaf from the Italian lead in the first event of the world cycling championships, whose average age is 21, used front and rear disc wheels, appropriately coloured red, to gain extra speed. But Italy, who had drafted in their own Olympic team member to have turned professional, resisted well until the final quarter of the race.

The Italians held the Soviets to a 21sec lead at quarter distance and then surged through the first lap in 55min 12sec, best of the bunch, ahead of the eventual winners. Halfway around the second lap the positions had been reversed. The strain of riding to their limit before an over-riding public was beginning to tell on the Italians.

The giant Eros Poli's wings were clipped 10 kilometres from the end, leaving the other three Italians to limp to the finish. They lost a further minute in that short distance, which allowed the more consistent Czechoslovakian team to slip into the silver medal position.

Great Britain, represented by two older riders, Peter Longbottom and Tim Stevens, and the less experienced Dave Mann and David Williams, were caught for minutes by France at half distance. But they then kept the four Frenchmen in sight for the remaining 40 kilometres to finish fourth of the 28 starters. Their time of 32.12 minutes was probably equivalent to 2hr 7min for 100 kilometres; about two minutes slower than a British team recorded in Los Angeles.

RESULTS: 1. Soviet Union, 30.54 minutes; 2. Czechoslovakia, 31.25 minutes; 3. Poland, 32.12 minutes; 4. East Germany, 32.45 minutes; 5. France, 32.58 minutes; 6. Italy, 33.12 minutes; 7. West Germany, 33.45 minutes; 8. Great Britain, 34.12 minutes; 9. Spain, 34.45 minutes; 10. Austria, 34.78 minutes; 11. Sweden, 35.12 minutes; 12. Belgium, 35.45 minutes; 13. Netherlands, 35.78 minutes; 14. Denmark, 36.12 minutes; 15. Yugoslavia, 36.45 minutes; 16. Hungary, 36.78 minutes; 17. Czech Republic, 37.12 minutes; 18. Slovenia, 37.45 minutes; 19. Croatia, 37.78 minutes; 20. Serbia, 38.12 minutes; 21. Montenegro, 38.45 minutes; 22. Bosnia and Herzegovina, 38.78 minutes; 23. Macedonia, 39.12 minutes; 24. Bulgaria, 39.45 minutes; 25. Romania, 39.78 minutes; 26. Greece, 40.12 minutes; 27. Turkey, 40.45 minutes; 28. Portugal, 40.78 minutes; 29. Luxembourg, 41.12 minutes; 30. Switzerland, 41.45 minutes; 31. Liechtenstein, 41.78 minutes; 32. Austria, 42.12 minutes; 33. Germany, 42.45 minutes; 34. 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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

August 29, 1985

In my student days as a personnel management trainee, I was told the perfect advertisement was one which drew one reply and that from the ideal candidate. I doubt today whether any personnel manager would believe he had attracted the best candidate if he received only one reply.

Certainly IBM will plough through some 40,000 applications this year to select about 1,800 new staff. We are in the process of completing university recruitment with some 400 recruits from 10,000 applications. The quality is so good that our one regret is we do not have more vacancies.

It is a sobering thought that this year's university recruitment constitutes for my company an investment of £400 million at today's values since we expect nearly all these newcomers to spend their entire career with us.

The company is helped in attracting such excellent recruits by the glamour image of the industrial sector of which it forms part. Our experience of such high quality applicants is not necessarily matched by that of other companies. Some industries and services complain of the lack of good recruits with the right background and skills and argue

that "the best" are attracted to careers elsewhere.

They argue too, quite rightly, that their survival and expansion depend on good calibre candidates, but that industry has such a poor image that many are dissuaded from acquiring skills which would qualify them for entry and seek other more socially valued careers.

Industrialists believe much of their problem stems from the anti-industry culture in British society. They blame primarily the education system and give reasons which range from much of British literature being permeated with attitudes condemning industrialists, to views held by teachers, largely based on a lack of knowledge. Certainly, a comparison of opinions of the status of a professional engineer in the United States, Sweden and the United Kingdom would show the British engineer entirely at a disadvantage.

Much has been done to rectify this recently and various bodies are working with industry and education to build bridges between them. Much, however, remains to be done, and much more will be done.

Next year has been designated Industry Year 1986 to encourage "a better understanding of industry, its

Industry must improve its image to ensure it attracts the best recruits available, Len Peach says



essential role and its service to the community, and to win acceptance for it". Three areas for action have been identified: increasing the awareness of industry and its contribution; strengthening the links between education and industry; and action in industry.

It is the third objective which forms a focus of my attention as President of the Institute of Personnel Management and which I believe should have a priority in plans companies draw up for Industry Year.

My argument is that we have

millions of ambassadors for industry - our own employees, the parents of the children we seek to influence, the bulk of parents of the nation.

I was concerned that in all the debates about football hooliganism, I heard much about the role of government, what football clubs should do, a little about the education authorities, and nothing about the duties of parents. Since parents have much more time in their relationship with their children than do teachers, it is their attitudes which may ultimately influence their children towards companies and

towards industry as a potential career.

I am reminded of the work of one researcher on middle managers in industry in the late 1960s and early 1970s. On being questioned, a very large number of this group, who had comparatively successful careers in industry, replied that they did not wish their children to follow in their footsteps. Their preference was for "professional" careers - doctor, lawyer, architect - which they regarded as higher status, well rewarded, more secure and more stable, mobility being a major problem.

A more difficult employment market may have modified some views, but if parents are not knowledgeable about industry, are disillusioned or not enthusiastic, then it is not surprising that favourable attitudes are not communicated to the children. In the early 1970s I remember the effects of the first great wave of redundancies among middle and senior management in companies which hitherto had offered security of employment, on sons and daughters who formed part of the university output of that time.

In other words we reap what we sow. If our employees have little knowledge of their company, its contribution to our society, and are

not involved in their work, then we are unable to use them to communicate the excitement and challenges of industry and of its importance in creating wealth for the nation.

Youth Training Schemes have provided the opportunity for direct communication between industry and several hundred thousand youngsters between the ages of 16 and 18, but through our employees there is the potential to reach so many more of all ages.

If industry is interested in projecting and improving its image then it should start with its own employees. Industry Year 1986 offers us an opportunity for each company to focus on that relationship and to examine the methods which it uses, the messages it sends, and the feedback it receives from employees.

Each company should have a plan for communication with its own employees for Industry Year, but such plans require resources to implement them. For example, the opening of a manufacturing plant to the families of employees can have a galvanizing effect on opinion. The production of special communication packages, the provision of corporate advertising on a local or national level, all require funds. Money has to be budgeted and so now is the ideal time.

We must work to change the image

of industry in this country, to ensure our employees feel motivated by job interest, reward and a recognition of the contribution they make to the nation through their daily work. We must ensure we provide professional career patterns to gain that same high reward and status for the redevelopment engineer, the systems engineer, so our best engineers or professionals can be recognized without having to move into the ranks of management.

As long as production engineers are at the bottom end of every table of professional earnings it remains difficult to take seriously the argument that they are important to wealth creation.

Let us devote some of our energies and plans in 1986 to ensuring our internal image will produce the corresponding external image. By the 1990s we may then have less cause to complain about the quality of the applicants for the posts in industry, and will have ensured that such careers will become an automatic choice for the best.

The author is Director of Personnel and Corporate Affairs, IBM (UK), and President of the Institute of Personnel Management.

● The Horizons article on career development has regrettably had to be held over again this week.

Advertising ☎ 01-278 9161/5 Enquiries



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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS Trade 01-278 9161/5

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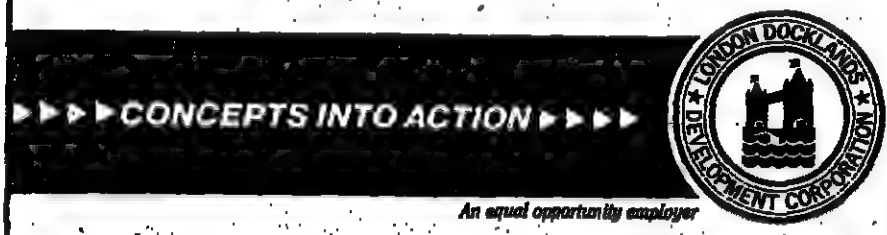
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Consultants, Base c £12-£14K + qtdy bonus scheme

All applicants should be aged under 30 and should possess either a degree or professional qualification. For the Senior Consultant positions they should be able to offer previous relevant experience and will probably be seeking to make a move in order to upgrade their expertise and identify better future prospects. For the Consultant posts practical or theoretical accounting skills are essential plus the mental agility, capacity for hard work and excellent interpersonal skills which characterise the successful practitioner in this business.

The Company provides an achievement-oriented environment, is informal and friendly in style and has defined and ambitious growth plans. Career prospects are excellent and on target earnings will yield a company car of your choice within 12 months.

Interested? - If so, your first connection with a new future is to write briefly enclosing a comprehensive curriculum vitae or ring John Constable, ACIS, Director, either during business hours or at home.



NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

The Ministry of Transport has vacancies for electrical engineers in the Head Office Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Section, Wellington.

The Work covered includes design, installation by contract, testing, commissioning and maintenance of:-

- (a) power distribution systems up to 11 KV including circuit breakers, protection and cabling.
- (b) diesel generators for standby power and associated control systems.
- (c) airport lighting and visual aids and associated control systems.
- (d) aviation security facilities.
- (e) building services.
- (f) contract administration.

Qualifications - qualifications to at least the level required for MIEE.

Experience - experience is required in at least one of the above fields.

Salary - will be in the range NZ\$17,972 to NZ\$28,886 according to qualifications and experience and further promotion to NZ\$33,592 may be possible after obtaining N.Z. Engineers Registration.

Written applications enclosing C.V., details of qualifications, age and family are required by 18 September 1985, and should be sent to:

Mr Thomas, NZ Ministry of Transport, C/O Migration Branch, New Zealand High Commission, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TQ.

Interviews will be held in October. Assistance can be provided to successful applicants in moving family and effects to New Zealand.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND REFERENCE PUBLISHERS

For work on a major children's encyclopaedia, we require:

SENIOR EDITOR

With management experience in reference book publishing, used to working under pressure to high standards.

ASSISTANT EDITORS

With at least 4 years' experience in preparing children's information books.

PICTURE EDITOR

With experience of commissioning artwork and of administration, including rights clearance.

Attractive salaries and conditions. Please reply with c.v. to Box No. W 8955

RECEPTIONIST/SALES

We are currently seeking to appoint an experienced, well groomed person for the above position in our London Wholesale Showroom. The activities will be varied, dependent on the demands of the selling season and will range from general receptionist duties to showing the range to customers.

Applicants must have typing and shorthand ability, good telephone manner, an interest in fashion together with a flexible approach to a wide range of duties.

Applications to: Marina Winton, Alexon, 58-60 Conduit St., London W1R 9ET. Tel: 01-734-4010.

ALEXON

PROMOTION ASSISTANT

FOR THE TIMES SUPPLEMENTS
c £10,500

An excellent opportunity exists at The Times Supplements for a person with a good general education to assist the Promotions Manager. You will need a working knowledge of some of the following:

Visualising and copy writing: type-setting, styles and layouts: media mechanical requirements: provision of "roughs" for promotions: liaison with advertising agencies.

large company benefits.

If you have experience in at least two of these activities, we will give you training and experience in the rest.

We offer six weeks annual holidays and other large company benefits.

Please send personal and career details to: Nigel Denison, The Times Supplements, Priory House, St John's Lane, London, EC1M 4BX. Tel: 01-253 3000

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS Trade 01-278 9161/5



AUCKLAND HOSPITAL BOARD CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Auckland Hospital Board is a large and complex organisation providing a major contribution to the country's hospital services with responsibility for a region extending from Mercer to Warkworth. The Board employs over 13,500 staff, operates a budget in excess of \$350m per annum and controls some 21 hospitals providing over 5,000 beds. With the impending retirement of the present incumbent, the Board now wishes to appoint a new Chief Executive Officer.

This is a particularly significant role carrying a high degree of corporate and social responsibility and offering the opportunity of in-depth involvement in shaping New Zealand health and hospital services during the next decade. The position demands a highly experienced professional health administrator, preferably with a proven track record in hospital management, who has the interpersonal and managerial skills necessary to control and direct a sophisticated and diverse organisation. Of particular importance will be the ability to liaise closely with the Board and with different sections of the community, to build co-operative and harmonious working relationships, and to operate effectively within a "high profile" public environment. Integrity, commitment, and the capacity to motivate and inspire senior colleagues are important attributes. Tertiary qualifications are preferred whilst age is likely to be in the 35 to 55 range.

This is the senior Hospital Board Management position in New Zealand and as such should appeal to a career professional seeking the opportunity of making a significant contribution to New Zealand Health Care.

New Zealand offers the opportunity of a unique open air lifestyle, a great place to bring up children, and has an excellent education system.

Written applications closing on Friday 4th October 1985 should be addressed to: David J. Arning, Chief Executive Recruitment from whom full details and conditions of appointment may be obtained.

LAMPEN

Lampen Associates Ltd, Management Consultants, Box 575, Auckland. Phone 795-550

NEWCASTLE HEALTH AUTHORITY UNIT GENERAL MANAGER

(RE-ADVERTISEMENT)
FREEMAN GROUP OF HOSPITALS
(Salary at least £23,500)

The Freeman Group of Hospitals comprises one of the 6 units in this large Teaching Authority. We are looking for a Unit General Manager to establish the principles of general management in the Unit and to ensure that the desire for improved quality and effectiveness of services for patient care is translated into action.

Applicants will need to bring to the task imaginative leadership and skill in the management of change; a proven record of management achievement; a capacity for taking personal responsibility for securing action and for managing a complex multi-disciplinary organisation within which the provision of clinical support to medical schools adds further complexity.

The Unit consists of Freeman Hospital, an acute hospital of 754 beds opened in 1978; and of Walkergate Hospital of 195 beds; and has a budget of £23.2m and a staff of 2,300.

The appointment will be for a fixed term of up to 5 years, extendable by mutual agreement. The salary will be at least £23,500 with supplements negotiable according to the applicant's experience. Clinicians appointed will be reimbursed in accordance with HC(89)9, and the Authority will discuss with such individuals the possibility of combining the post with clinical duties.

Informal discussions with Chris Spary, District General Manager, are welcome (Tel: (091) 281 5011 ext. 264).

For details of job descriptions and of how to make application telephone Keith Gooden, District Personnel Officer, on extension 210, or write to him at Newcastle Health Authority, Scottish Life House, 2-10 Arnholme Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1EF. Closing date for receipt of applications: 12th September 1985.

Shortlisting: 18th September 1985.
Interviews will be held 24th September 1985.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES SOUTH WIMBLEDON

Sales Representatives required for exhibition/shopping display systems. Good personality and sales and marketing experience useful. Interesting position for young, conscientious and ambitious people in their 30s. Salary according to age & experience.

Please telephone: 01-736 5527

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER/ACCOUNTANT SOUTH WIMBLEDON

Financial Controller/Accountant required for small company with £1.5 million turnover. Responsibility for monthly management accounts, cashflow forecasts, credit control castings. Must be familiar with a computer. Salary according to age and experience.

Applicants must be early 30s. Please Tel: 01-736 5527

CUSTOMER LIAISON

Meticulous, calm, intelligent person with good telephone manner required to deal with customers orders. Familiarity with Wordstar or WP an advantage. Small but fast growing company in South West London. Normal working hours. Salary negotiable.

Tel: Mrs Marcel 878 9588

Telephone Account Representatives

To join fast growing firm, excellent career prospects, training and development. Salary + bonus. Ring: 385 1220

THE HOLE IN THE WALL is looking for very good general managers. Experience in the food industry, enthusiasm, competence and ability. Write full CV to the proprietor, Mr A. T. Cunniffe, 14 George Street, Bath, Avon.

INTERIOR PLANTING COMPANY with superior range of tropical trees and plants, also a new 500 sq ft nursery in London. Write full CV to the proprietor, Mr A. T. Cunniffe, 14 George Street, Bath, Avon.

'BLUE CHIP'

The Link Partnership concerns itself with the financial management of a 'blue chip' client base offering them a wide choice of top quality products. Are you tired of offering one product or poor products to your clients? Have you any doubts about the integrity of the company you represent? If you are currently in the financial services industry, in your middle to late twenties and can demonstrate success to date, then we would like to meet you. We can offer you a superb opportunity to join a highly professional organisation resulting in a very high earnings package with a refreshing approach to business, write with your details to: The Link Partnership, 4th Floor, 3 Vere Street, London, W1.

ADVERTISING/ MARKETING SALES

Are you well-educated and articulate? Do you want to learn the essentials of marketing? If you could learn to sell direct marketing services to UK and US companies at Director level

Contact Julian Taylor on 01-629 6595

MANAGING DIRECTOR

US based multi-banking company is setting up UK company to begin operations early in 1986. We are looking for well-rounded individuals with entrepreneurial spirit to organize sales and administer UK operation reporting directly to President of US company. Line is sold primarily in departmental, apothecary and gift stores. Please send resume and salary history to:

Mr Ted Angles, President
Franklin Tolly Company Inc.
78 North Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10011
U.S.A.

ADVERTISING MARKETING SALES

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If you could learn to sell direct Marketing Services to UK and US companies at Director's level contact

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FURNISHED LETTINGS

An exciting opportunity exists to take on the running of a new furnished lettings department in Harrogate. The successful applicant must be self-motivated, a car owner and previous experience is essential.

01-602 2428
Maggie Wilkin

MANAGER REQUIRED - Specialist school teacher running summer activity holiday programmes for school groups requires a keen and experienced field manager. The job will entail managing the school holiday programme in Harrogate and will be a great advantage and previous experience. The salary will be commensurate with your CV. Write full CV to: Mrs J. Wilkin, 14 North Street, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 1AA.

SALES CONSULTANTS

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Our Client is a highly resourced and elite company experiencing dramatic growth. They are the world leaders in the field of computer-based project management information systems and there is much speculation and great interest in the application of this system within the banking and finance sector.

This is a key position and it will be necessary for you to demonstrate a successful sales record. Ideally, you will be operating in the finance or banking arena and have sold computer systems solutions or software packages for a minimum of four years. You will be expected to have credibility and confidence to deal with senior executives and for this reason it is unlikely that you will be under 28 years of age.

Above all, you will have the professionalism and commitment to spearhead a new business operation and be able to increase the already prestigious client base.

For immediate consideration contact Cathy Tracey on Ascot (0990) 26212 (24 hour answering service) or on 093 287 4140 (evenings and weekends). Alternatively, submit a CV to the Ascot office quoting reference number 226.



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Address: Somerset Park House,
Crowtham Park, Ascot, Berkshire SL5 7BP.
Tel: (0990) 26212 Fax: (0990) 27346.
RESUME: Please send to:
Cathy Tracey & Associates Ltd,
1-3 Westfield Road, Reading RG2 3BH.
Tel: 021 236 9999 Fax: 021 236 4755.

SENIOR GILT DEALER/ MANAGER

A long-established City-based firm of professional corporate treasurers whose clients include a wide range of companies, building societies, public bodies and charities is seeking to appoint an experienced Gilt-edged Dealer/Investments Manager.

Candidates will be required to demonstrate a proven record in short gilts and other monetary instruments.



Applicants are invited to send details of their career and related remuneration for this senior appointment, marked personal, to Kent Sandom Investment Director.

MANCHESTER EXCHANGE GROUP LIMITED,
Pembroke House, 40 City Road, London EC1Y 2AX.

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GROUP ACCOUNTANT

KENSINGTON c£14,000 + Bonus

Family business in Kensington requires an accountant to develop and control financial and management reporting systems: final accounts etc.

CV to The Chairman, 3 Queensberry Place,
London SW7 2DL

Professional Volunteers for Help the Aged

We are seeking to obtain the help of retired executives who are willing to devote two or three days a week to further the work of Help the Aged in caring for the elderly. This would involve visiting local Solicitors, Trusts, Bank Managers and Accountants to inform them of our work and seek support for our cause. There are also other interesting options involving the organisation and management of major fundraising ventures in your locality which we would be happy to discuss with you.

By any standards we can offer highly worthwhile and rewarding voluntary work which we believe will appeal to recently retired executives, who would be prepared to allocate a specific proportion of their time to helping their less fortunate contemporaries.

Full initial background and follow-up support will be provided. Out of pocket expenses (mileage allowance, telephone, travel, postage, etc.) will of course be paid.

If you would like to explore the possibilities that retirement can be your best ever opportunity for job satisfaction, please write to the first instance with full CV, if possible, to Miss Monica Dennis, Help the Aged, St James's Walk, London EC1R 0BE. Local interviews will be arranged.



A CAREER IN MIND

Due to expansion we are looking for

TWO TRAINEE CONSULTANTS

To join our rapidly expanding organisation. They must be 23/35, ambitious and have a strong desire to succeed in their career. If you feel you have the qualifications we are looking for and want above-average earnings during training, ring rapidly

phone Tel Neil Ashcraft or Tony Gyles on 881 6141

01-278 9161/5 PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

South Cumbria Health Authority UNIT GENERAL MANAGER

Proposals for the implementation of new management arrangements in accordance with the NHS Management Inquiry report are to commence in August, 1985.

The three Unit General Manager posts are key appointments in this process and applicants should be able to demonstrate a high degree of imaginative leadership and skill during this period of change. Unit Managers will be accountable to the District General Manager for the complex task of ensuring that the general management function is carried out effectively within a multi-disciplinary environment - the task will include planning, implementation and control of performance of health services in the unit.

Applicants will be appointed on a fixed term basis of three years, extendable by mutual agreement, and salary will be dependent upon experience and proven management ability and will be reviewed in the first year of the unit.

	Budget	Beds	Staff	Salary (£000)
Furness Hospitals Unit	£11.8m	621	1,028	£18,000
Community Health Services Unit	£3.0m	-	303	£15,000
Kendal Hospitals Unit	£4.4m	282	420	£15,500

Consultants will be paid in accordance with HC(89)9.

For informal discussion please contact Mr R. J. Priestley, District General Manager, Telephone (0294) 52353, ext 431.

For detailed information packages please contact Colin Brown, District Personnel Officer, Priests Lea, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria LA13 5JL. Telephone (0294) 52353, ext 435.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 23rd September, 1985.

INTERESTED IN HUMAN RIGHTS RESEARCH ON LATIN AMERICA

Amnesty International requires a RESEARCHER for a one year fixed term contract to work on several countries including Argentina and Brazil. You would investigate human rights in this area and advise on initiatives to be taken by Amnesty International in relation to prisoners of conscience, trial procedures and the treatment of prisoners.

You must have experience and knowledge of Latin America, with a particular knowledge of Argentina and/or Brazil being useful. Experience of human rights work, social political judgement, an ability to work under pressure, and proven experience in writing are essential for this one year post. Applicants must be fluent in Spanish and English, and good Portuguese is desirable. Experience of supervising staff would be an asset.

Salary: £11,368 pa (fixed linked).

For further details and an application form please contact:

The Personnel Office,
Amnesty International,
1 Eastern Street,
London WC1X 8LL
or Telephone 01-537 3805
(24 hours)
Closing date: 23 September, 1985



A New Challenge in General Management

£14,500-£22,500

Following recent restructuring of the Authority on the lines of the Griffiths Report on NHS Management and the appointment of a District General Manager, three energetic and creative executives are now to be appointed with full personal responsibility for the effective and efficient management of resources under their control, namely:

	BUDGET	STAFF (WTE)	BEDS
General Manager (Acute Unit)	£12.29M	837	492
General Manager (Community Unit)	£8.72M	616	378
Director of Facilities	£5.74M	514	-

The new structure is client based and the General Managers will be responsible for providing the best possible service to clients within the resources available.

The Director of Facilities will provide non-clinical support services to both General Managers and professional estate management and capital planning advice to the District General Manager.

Candidates must be able to demonstrate significant achievement, experience of managing change effectively and of managing services provided by a wide range of professionals in many disciplines.

Salaries have yet to be finalised but will be within the range £14,500-£22,500 p.a. and appointments will be for a three year fixed term with an option for renewal by mutual agreement.

For an informal discussion, please telephone Ron Keir on 0462 59701 ext 362. Further information is available from the Personnel Office on ext 364/5.

Applications in candidates own style of presentation and including names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to: R. Kerr BSc, District General Manager, North Hertfordshire Health Authority, Hampden House, Bedford Road, Hitchin, Herts SG5 2HF. Closing date for applications is 16th September 1985.

NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE HEALTH AUTHORITY

PERSONNEL PROBLEM?

THE TIMES IS READ BY OVER
1,250,000 PEOPLE EVERY DAY,
INCLUDING:-

Chief Executives,
Managing Directors,
Directors,
Sales and Marketing Executives,
Finance Executives.

TO SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM TELEPHONE
GENERAL APPOINTMENTS (01) 278 9161/5.

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(Signature)

**Edited by Peter Davalle
and Bob Williams**

TV-am

21 Good morning Britain with
Angie Diamond and Mick
Thorne. Guests: Thompson
Twinn and George Millie. Pop
video, 7.54. Sport at 8.39 and
7.32. Home for the Holidays
with the Tarant at 7.15 and
8.45. The Christmas Summer
Spectacular with Roland Rat.

ITV LONDON

25 Thomas News Headlines
followed by The
Rascals, Night 'N' Gales. (7)
60 Potty Time with Michael
Bartlett. (7)
25 Fireball XLS Planet of
Planets. (7)
25 British football. A young
Scottish football squad look
sunny southern California. (7)
60 Cartoon Time. (7)
5 Home. Australian adventure
yarn (7)
7 About Britain: Heart and soul.
Thomson's story is leashed after
doctors here, but says seven
doctors have a simple but
startling solution.
Allie Aldrich: Preview of
Children's ITV. (7)
Mileage & Co. Tricks and
Mileage. (7)
Survival. No small creature is
safe when the tiger beetle is
on the prowl. (7)
News at One. 1.20 Thomas
News.
Little House on the Prairie.
The new Kozzi Monster. (7)
Home. A young girl's case. A priest
'n' Almond Flan. (7)
Something to Tell. A
British expert Geoffrey
Bond goes shooting with 150-
year-old flintlock and
percussion guns.
Tearful High Road. David
Sheddell's niece arrives.
Thomas News headlines.
Sons and Daughters. Comfort
and disapproval for Wayne.
Children's ITV. Allie Aldrich.
Cartoons (7). 4.10 Cartoon
Time. Weary Wombat. (7). 4.30
Inspector Gadget. Animated
adventure of the binging
clonic detective. A 4.45 Gadget
on the Rough. More animation
with the soursop hero.
Thomas Sport. Brian Moore
meets Sandle Lyle, the first
British golfer to win the British
Open. Gary Jackson, and
a preview of the fight between
Jojo Benjio and Huguey
Curry for the British
superweight boxing title.
News at 5.45. 5.00 Thomas
News.
It's Her Work. Consumer
advice.
Consensus. The beauty
contest winner causes a
few upsets.
Immortal Farm. Charity
concert at the Woolpack.
The monkey and the Bandit II. The
second, allies Burt Reynolds
with a more trouble than he
can handle after stealing a
car from the governor.
Evidence. More comedy with
Reynolds as the alcoholic
former bartender Fred Fyvel
investigates a crime. (Gaily Film
Company). 6.15. The play the
crime and theft.
Thomas New Season
preview.
Land of Hope. Everyone in
a remote English village is
in hurgry.
News at Ten followed by
Thomas News headlines.
An out-of-town
Christmas. A woman unwillingly
comes involved in a currency
sugging and becomes a
suspect for three
days. Just another day for
tough-talking Thelma.
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"Under the sugar-beet, we first encounter with an A

on". Thus the archaeologist as shadow of an ancient lord utilizes from the Suffolk sand HUTTON HOD (BSC 2, 3.10pm) elements like this make nonsense is contention that any evidence is nonsense that appears to be in reality, in truth, that poses in Ray Sutcliffe's companion to Tuesday night's *The Non-Pound Grave* shows that, in history diggers' world, medium is eye of the beholder. In terms of time, the human outlines of the 1939 mound are not the 1933 by the human moles at the on-Hoo burial site can't hold a candle to the ghost of a ship, and silver ornaments and table unweaned by the 1939 mound are used. But the purpose of the work day has changed. The object

the workers at an ag-

accompanying "wax" over the years. Clancy was "not a member of the wax cinema," says Parsons, and the two cinema owners refused to book it. Harold Olson, then President of the Board of Trade, ordered it to be shown, and the Odéons took it. Hardly anyone went to see it. Thirty-five years later, it is available to all of us. You will find it charming, it is certainly innocuous.

Radio advice: Paula Griffiths's **WINGING AT HANNIKA** (Radio 4, 4pm) is about cruelty. It has a diabolical setting, but its message is timeless. In the cinema, you might see it for an Ingmar Bergmann film, but it is not. It is a brilliant, funny, and it is a remarkable example of a supernatural tale that really benefits from a realistic ending.

Peter Daxall

11.05, Bourlar

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30 and at 12 midnight.

6.00am-7.00am **John Peel's 5.00 AM Rock Show**

10.00 Simon Bates's **Golden Hour**.

11.00 Radio 1 **Roundshow** from Northern Boulevard Country Club, New Jersey.

12.00 **Newswatch**. 12.45 Gary Davies.

2.30 Simon and Steve at Sea. 5.00 Bruno Brookes Int. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.30 John Long (Radio 2) and Alan Jones (BBC 1).

8.30 a repeat of The Smiths in Concert.

10.00-12.00 Into the Music (featuring

5 Home, Australien edren
varn (r)

About British, Heart and role.
 Thrombocytosis can be lethal after
 operations, but some Devon
 doctors have a simple but
 effective solution.
 Alfie Aldine: Preview of
 Children's ITV (p. 6).
 Mooncalt & Co. Tricks and
 Magic (p. 7).
 Survival. No small creature is
 safer when the tiger beetle is
 on the prowl. (p. 8).
 News at One. 1.20 Thames
 News.
 Little House on the Prairie.
 The Lake Mead Monster (p. 7).
 Home Cookery Club. Apricot
 'n' Almond Flan (p. 8).
 Something to Treasure.
 The new expert Geoffrey
 Bond goes along with 150-
 year-old flintlock and
 percussion guns.
 Take the High Road. Dave
 Sneddon's niece arrives.
 Thames News headlines.
 Sons and Daughters. Comfort
 and disapproval for Wayne.
 The 11th Hour. Alfie Aldine.
 Carleton's TV. A TV Carrots
 Time. Weary Wombat (p. 4, 42)
 Inspector Gadget. Animated
 adventures of the bumbling
 detective. 4.45 Garfield
 and Friends. Brian Minton
 with the surprised.
 Thames Sport. Sir Ian Moore
 meets Sandie Lyne, the first
 British golfer to win the British
 Open since Tony Jacklin, and
 preview of the fight between
 the British and the heavyweight
 surfer for the boxing title.
 News at 5.45, 6.00 Thames
 News.
 What If's World. Consumer
 advice.
 Greenroads. The beauty
 competition winner causes a
 stir. (p. 5).
 Middle Farm. Charity
 and the Woodcock.
 Monkey and the Bandit II. The
 second, alias Bob Reynolds,
 looks up more trouble than he
 gets in hercule effort stealing a
 car from the governor's
 mansion. More to study with
 Reynolds as the alchemist
 hoodligger Fred (p. 6).
 Mindy Carrie (Sally Field).
 Dennis Dismore plays the
 shocked sheriff.
 News. New Season
 preview.
 House of Hope. Everyone in
 a remote Ethiopian village is
 in hungry.
 News at Ten followed by
 Thames News headlines.
 A car out-of-control.
 A person unwilling
 to come involved in an agency
 suggesting and becomes a
 suspect for three
 tough-justing day.
 Set in Astoria. Community
 of the north London
 arches have brought the
 arch into the parish.
 It's a Hollywood. Detective
 shows, including Philip
 Howse and Charlie Chan.
 In Thoughts with the Ray
 roles Brandy followed by

CHANNEL 4

[illegible]

7.20 1885. Stanley Williams in Durham 100 m.

[illegible]

With Radio 2.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Headlines 5.30am-6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. 4.00am Colin Murray's *Weekend Breakfast*. 6.30am Bruce's *7.30 and 8.30*. 7.05 Sports Desk; David Jacobson *at 2.02* Sports Desk; 2.25 *Giles Humphreys at 3.02* Sports Desk; 3.30 *Mark Goodson at 4.02* Sports Desk; 4.05 *David Hamilton at 5.05*; 5.02 Sports Desk; 5.05 Sarah Karmali *at 1.45*; 5.30 Sports; 7.30 *Chris Smith*; 8.00 Country Club (Paul Richey and Billy Walker); 8.55 Sports Desk; 10.00 *The Arkmenbowers*; 10.30 *Star Search*; 11.00 *Johnnie Walker*; 11.00 *Food Night*; 11.00 *Midnight* and 11.02, 12.05 Sports Desk; 1.00am *Nightbridge*; 3.00-4.00 *Horsing Roundabout*.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 *Newsbullet*; 6.30 *News* *Hi-Back*; 7.00 *News*; 7.00 *Twenty-Four Hours*; 7.30 *Sounds of the Seventies*; 7.45 *Network UK*; 8.00 *News*; 8.00 *Reflections*; 8.15 *Country*; 8.30 *John Peel*; 8.30 *News*; 8.00 *Review of British Press*; 9.00 *World Today*; 9.30 *Frankie's News*; 9.40 *Look and Listen*; 9.45 *Radio 2*; 10.00 *News*; 10.01 *Musica From the Movies*; 11.00 *News*; 11.02 *Star Search*; 11.05 *Midnight*; 11.02, 11.30 *News*; 11.30 *Long Ago*; 12.00 *Radio 2*; 12.05 *News*; 12.15 *Top Twenty*; 12.45 *Sports Roundup*; 1.00 *News*; 1.05 *World Today*; 1.30 *Frankie's News*; 1.45 *Cambridge*; *Bakers*; 2.00 *Outlook*; 2.45 *Cricket*; 3.30 *Radio Newcastle*; 3.15 *The News*; 3.45 *World Today*; 4.00 *News*; 4.05 *Commemory*; 4.15 *Not So Long Ago*; 7.45 *Report on Religion*; 8.00 *News*; 8.08 *Twenty-Four Hours*; 8.30 *Business Matters*; 8.50 *News*; 9.01 *Book Choice*; 9.05 *In the Mainline*; 9.10 *A Jolly Good Show*; 10.00 *News*; 10.05 *World Today*; 10.30 *Frankie's News*; 10.40 *Look and Listen*; 10.45 *Radio 2*; 10.50 *News*; 10.51 *Reflections*; 11.00 *Sports Roundup*; 11.00 *News*; 11.05 *Commemory*; 11.10 *News*; 11.15 *World Today*; 11.30 *News*; 11.30 *Long Ago*; 12.00 *Radio 2*; 12.05 *News*; 12.15 *Top Twenty*; 12.45 *Sports Roundup*; 1.00 *News*; 1.05 *World Today*; 1.30 *Frankie's News*; 1.45 *Cambridge*; *Bakers*; 2.00 *Outlook*; 2.45 *Cricket*; 3.30 *Radio Newcastle*; 3.15 *The News*; 3.45 *World Today*; 4.00 *News*; 4.05 *Commemory*; 4.15 *Not So Long Ago*; 7.45 *Report on Religion*; 8.00 *News*; 8.08 *Twenty-Four Hours*; 8.30 *Business Matters*; 8.50 *News*; 9.01 *Book Choice*; 9.05 *In the Mainline*; 9.10 *A Jolly Good Show*; 10.00 *News*; 10.05 *World Today*; 10.30 *Frankie's News*; 10.40 *Look and Listen*; 10.45 *Radio 2*; 10.50 *News*; 10.51 *Reflections*; 11.00 *Sports Roundup*; 11.00 *News*; 11.05 *Commemory*; 11.10 *News*; 11.15 *World Today*; 11.30 *News*; 11.30 *Long Ago*; 12.00 *Radio 2*; 12.05 *News*; 12.15 *Top Twenty*; 12.45 *Sports Roundup*; 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1.45 *Cambridge*; *Bakers*; 2.00 *Outlook*; 2.45 *Cricket*; 3.30 *Radio Newcastle*; 3.15 *The News*; 3.45 *World Today*; 4.00 *News*; 4.05 *Commemory*

also on page 26 

National Trust showpiece ready for public

By John Young

One of the richest and most romantic, yet little-known treasure houses of England opens to the public on Sunday, Kingston Lacy, Dorset, bequeathed to the National Trust on the death of its owner, Mr Ralph Banks, three years ago, is by far the most valuable property to have come into the Trust's possession to date.

Not only does it house a remarkable collection of paintings, including works by Rubens, Titian, Velázquez, Tintoretto, Bani, Breughel and Van Dyck, but it is the centre-piece of a 16,000 acre estate, worth at least £30 million, which contains more than 300 houses and cottages, four important nature reserves, four miles of the Studland coast, the prehistoric fort of Cadbury Rings and the picturesque ruins of Corfe Castle.

The castle was formerly the home of Sir John Banks, chief justice under Charles I, but was besieged and destroyed by the Parliamentary forces in the Civil War. After the Restoration his son, Sir Ralph Banks, employed Sir Roger Pratt to design a new family seat, Kingston Hall, a handsome red brick building with Portland cornerstones.

Substantial alterations were carried out towards the end of the 18th century by Robert Furze Bretingham and its appearance was radically changed by Charles Barry, who covered the brickwork with a stone "skin" and added a palatial marble staircase.

Barry's work was commissioned by William Banks, a friend of Lord Byron, who was an avid traveller and collector who brought back hundreds of pictures, carvings, tapestries and furnishings, mostly from Italy and Spain.

In Edwardian times the house was at the centre of the social whirl, and the guests ranged from Kaiser Wilhelm to Thomas Hardy. But it subsequently faded from the limelight and although it was briefly opened to the public in the early 1960s, its last owner was an ailing recluse who is said to have quarrelled with his family.

The trust has thus found itself in the unusual position of owning not only a lovely house and an almost priceless art collection but a large and well managed estate, generating an income of around £750,000 a year, which includes several tenanted farms and a prize winning herd of Red Devon cattle. It has so far spent more than £2 million on repairs and restoration and much work has also gone into the superb landscape garden, which had been badly neglected.

For the next two months the house will be open only to groups by prior arrangement and is already fully booked. Thousands of visitors are expected to descend upon it when it opens to the general public next April.



The imposing rear entrance to Kingston Lacy, leading to the superb landscape gardens (Photograph: Warren Harrison).

Banks and business in chaos after share ban

Continued from page 1

Banking and business sources said that by Monday they expected the Government to announce a wide-ranging economic package, which could include lower interest rates, import curbs, and restrictions on loan repayments to foreign banks, which have refused to "roll over" short-term loans.

But they said that if the package to be effective, it would have to be accompanied by some meaningful political statement.

There was chaos at airport foreign exchange booths yesterday as visitors found them closed. Thomas Cook and American Express said they were unable to cash travellers' cheques.

There was similar confusion at travel agencies, as people booked to leave on trips abroad before Monday tried to get travellers' cheques.

Eventually, after urgent representations, the Reserve Bank said it would give travel agents permission to sell cheques up to a limit of 6,000 rand, worth about £1,580 at the closing rate on Tuesday.

The Johannesburg *Business Day* newspaper yesterday published a graphic on its front page showing how far a South African's money might go.

A pint of beer in Britain, it calculated, would cost the equivalent of nearly 10 rand, a three-star hotel room 224 rand, a restaurant meal with wine 70 rand, and an average taxi trip 13 rand.

On that basis it would cost a South African visitor about 320 rand a day to stay in London if he managed to confine himself to one meal, one beer and one taxi ride. If he kept it up he could survive for 18 days.

In Johannesburg, five-star hotels said they would accept travellers' cheques from bona fide foreign visitors and exchange them at the rates ruling on Tuesday, which means they could lose out if the rand responds at a better rate on Monday.

A spokesman for the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg said more than 65 per cent of its guests were foreign travellers. "It's the least we can do," he said.

Crisis analysis, page 6

Tear gas and whips used to disperse Cape crowds



South African police with batons grab one of the crowd in the Coloured township of Athlone yesterday.



Police with tear gas guns at Pollsmoor Prison, left, and police use whips to disperse crowds at Athlone.

Bitter blow for NUR as guards vote 'no'

Continued from page 1

dispute which was not of the board's seeking. From the point of view of all logic and common sense, this issue ought never have become so potentially damaging to the future of the industry.

Management believes that the poll strikes at the root of "anti-productivity resolutions" adopted by the union's annual conference in 1983, 1984 and this year. "These have tied the hands of the NUR leadership and made all progress impossible."

We must now hope that, in the light of the ballot, this obstacle will be speedily removed, and that rapid progress can be made in obtaining agreement on changes which the railway must achieve if it is to survive and prosper," he said.

Mr Knapp said that 10,890 ballot papers had been issued and 9,201 returned, which constituted an 84 per cent turnout. He said the Electoral Reform Society, which counted the papers, remarked that it was possibly the highest response it had encountered under the circumstances.

The new special meeting of the NUR is necessary before the executive can broach the subject of productivity with BR officials. The union's annual conference earlier this year ordered the executive not to discuss the principle of driver-only trains with management.

Responding to the rebuff by its members, Mr Knapp said that the union would respect their members' opinion. But there was "still a job to do to get our members reinstated and we believe that we will have public support in this argument."

Later last night Mr Knapp met British Rail officials to arrange preliminary discussions on his sacked members. He promised that there would be official action in protest at the new system. "Our members have given us a message. They want us to negotiate and that is what we will try to do."

The recalled annual conference will be under considerable pressure to reverse its outright opposition to management's productivity plans.

Mr Knapp accused management of adopting a "belligerent attitude" which affected the way in which his members voted.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

New books - paperback

The Deputy Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

FICTION
The Last Stories of W. S. Gilbert, edited by Peter Haining (Robson, £4.50)
The Scottish Specialist, by Norman Lewis (Penguin, £3.95)
Scottish Short Stories 1985 (Collins, £5.95)
Tantalus, by Amanda Herringway (Penguin, £2.50)
The New Heavens, by H. S. Wells (Penguin, £3.95)

NON-FICTION
Voices of the Old Sea, by Norman Lewis (Penguin, £2.95)
Memories of an Eighteenth Century Footman, by John Donaldson (Century, £4.95)
The Desert and the Snow, by Gertrude Bell (Virago, £5.95)
Madly Vain, the autobiography of Philippa de Rothschild (Century, £4.95)
Christmas Rose, by Georgina Battiscombe (Constable, £5.95)

Roads

London and South-east: A316: Eastbound traffic reduced to one lane only on Lower Mortlake Rd, Richmond. A348: Carriageway closed overnight between junction 3 (A38 Dorking) and junction 4 (A249 North Wealden). Southbound carriageway closed from 8pm to 3am; from 3am to 7am only one lane open. A16/M69/M42: All matrix signals out of action between 10am and 4pm. Warwick: A5: Roadworks between two gates and Fazeley on the Watling St stretch near Tamworth, Staffs.

Swinley Forest

Swinley Royal Forest, adjoining Windsor Great Park, will be open to the public on September 1 for the sixth time in over 250 years, for a sponsored Ride-Drive-Walk in aid of the Ascot Division of St John Ambulance.

Anyone wishing to participate in the Ride-Drive-Walk should contact Mrs Ruth Arnold, The Secretary, Swinley Forest Sponsored Ride, tel: 01-626 9236.

The papers

"The vote by the NUR guards against industrial action is a victory for common sense," The Sun says. It adds: "This could be a great sign for the future. Not just on the railways but throughout industry."

The Daily Express says: "The decision of the railway guards not to endorse industrial action is a vote for common sense." It adds that the outcome of the ballot is a "ringing endorsement" of the secret ballot. "A chastened union leadership should adjust to reality - and to its members' clearly expressed wishes, and help to build a better railway."

Three New Zealand editorialists yesterday condemned the *Tribune* report on the sinking of the Greenpeace boat, the Rainbow Warrior, in New Zealand last month. The New Zealand Herald said the report was "outrageous and disgraceful". The Dominion said the French secrecy over the affair was "disgraceful" and the Press of Christchurch said: "French honor... would have been served best by a report which addressed itself to the obvious questions."

Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge will be lifted today at approximately 3.30 p.m. and again at 6.40 p.m.

The pound

Bank of England: £1 = 1.97, £100 = 197.00. Bank of Scotland: £1 = 1.97, £100 = 197.00. Bank of Ireland: £1 = 1.97, £100 = 197.00.

Portfolio

Portfolio - how to play
 Monday - Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.
 Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.
 If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim
 Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-52727 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your total matches The Times Portfolio dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.
 You must have your card with you when you telephone.
 If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.
 No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.
 The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.
 © Some Times Portfolio cards include minor mistakes in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.
 © The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Weather forecast

Low pressure to the N of the British Isles is receding NE; high pressure over France will slowly extend its influence N.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E England: Mostly dry and mainly sunny; wind S light; max temp 23C (73F).
SW England, S Wales: Mainly dry with sunny periods but a little drizzle near W coasts at first; wind SE light or moderate; max temp 22C (72F).
SW, SE, NW Scotland, Glasgow: Mainly dry with sunny periods at first; sunnier intervals developing, scattered showers; wind SE light; max temp 19C (66F).
NI: Becoming rainier cloudy with a little rain at times; wind SE light; max temp 18C (64F).
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen: Dry with good sunny periods; wind SE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Angus: Mainly dry with sunny periods; wind SW backing SE light or moderate; max temp 17C (63F).
Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and showers; wind S strong or strong S.W. decreasing moderate; max temp 14C (57F).
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind variable light mainly fair; visibility mainly good; sea smooth. S: George's Channel Wind S or SE moderate or fresh occasional rain; visibility moderate with fog patches; sea slight, Irish Sea Wind SE moderate occasional rain; visibility moderate with fog patches; sea slight.

Lighting-up time
 London 8.24 pm to 5.40 am
 Bristol 8.30 pm to 5.45 am
 Edinburgh 8.46 pm to 5.45 am
 Manchester 8.58 pm to 5.44 am
 Penzance 8.48 pm to 6.04 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sea.
 C F C F
 Belfast 17 63 Glasgow 18 64
 Birmingham 17 63 Liverpool 18 64
 Bristol 17 63 Manchester 18 64
 Cardiff 18 64 Newcastle 17 63
 Glasgow 17 63 Southampton 18 64

Highest and lowest

Yesterday's highest day temp: Harrogate 24C (75F); lowest day temp: Cape Wrath 12C (54F); highest night temp: Harrogate 15C (59F); lowest night temp: Harrogate 12C (54F).

London
 Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 24C (75F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 65-85 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.3 in. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1022.8 millibars.
 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

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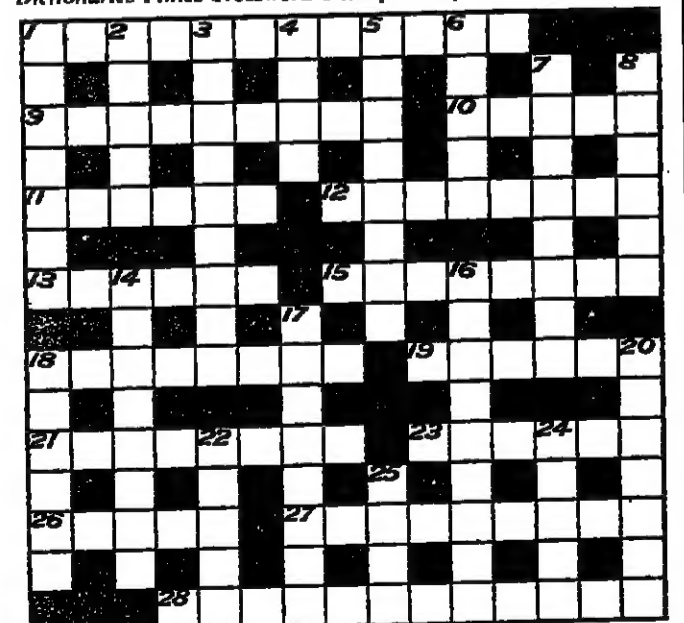
Today's events

Exhibitions in progress

Sculpture by Nicole Harris, Mona Jupp, Ralph Vron Jones, Juliet Barrow, Halesworth, Gallery, Suffolk. Mon to Sat 11 to 5; Sun 3 to 6 (ends Sept 6).
 Miniature African sculptures from the collection of Josef Herman and drawings by Josef Herman, Glynn Vivian Art Gallery and Museum, Alexandra Rd, Swansea. Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5 (ends Sept 7).
 Summers Past - Summers Present: photographs by members of West Oxfordshire Arts Association. The Arts Centre, Banbury, Oxon. Tues to Sat 10 to 1 and 2.30 to 5 (ends Aug 31).

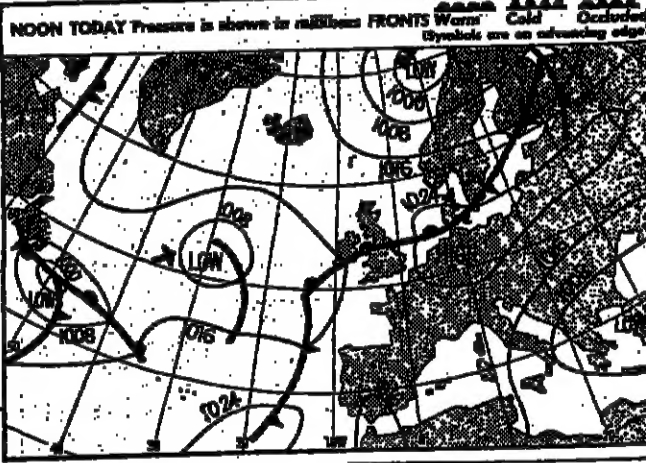
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,828

This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 34 per cent of the competitors at this year's London B regional final of the Collins Dictionary Times Crossword Championship.



- ACROSS**
- Polonius was buried in such secrecy (6-6).
 - Conspicuous fellow, possibly a flasher (9).
 - Covered members perhaps got drenched? (5).
 - Beginning of old hat firm (6).
 - During PT a burst of energy comes into play (4,4).
 - Annual agreement to a sort of 21 (6).
 - Drunken anti-mass in devil worship (8).
 - Get clearance from the highest office (8).
 - Engaged to a big wheel, can put back a drink (6).
 - It faces the traveller's itinerary (8).
 - People will mind if you dump your kids here (6).
 - Better for winter sports than Greenland's mountains (5).
 - Played rough, it is said, at university, but the charge may be this (7,2).
 - He doesn't keep order in the classroom, though he should (12).
- DOWN**
- What Gibbon wrote sounds autobiographical? (7).
 - Course soldier has got to finish (5).
 - Painter on the QE is four feet below the rising main, they say (9).
 - Mother Earth's first musical (4).
 - Kind of bronze, or piece of iron perhaps (3-5).
 - F for foreign magistrate? Sounds like it (5).
 - Came down on Sennacherib like awful rains, say (8).
 - Lady tumbled inside her chamber (6).
 - Xenophon's work, exposing bias as an error (8).
 - Books withheld from general circulation (9).
 - The cavalry officer to sound the charge (8).
 - Does it secure tile to shingle, perhaps? (3-3).
 - Virginia's soft-soled shoe (7).
 - Made to sing in the theatre (5).
 - A blackguard - and at Saint-Cyr? (5).
 - Tobemory's island brood (4).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8



High tides

Location	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.15	3.0	1.15	3.0
Avonmouth	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Belfast	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Bristol	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Cardiff	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Durham	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Edinburgh	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Glasgow	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Harwich	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
London	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Manchester	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Newcastle	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Nottingham	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Southampton	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Swansea	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Torquay	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0
Wexford	1.11	3.0	1.15	3.0

This measurement is in hours: 1m = 0.0001m.

Around Britain

Location	Sun	Rain	Max	Min
East Coast	1.9	19	68	Bright
South Coast	1.9	19	68	Bright
West Coast	1.9	19	68	Bright
North Coast	1.9	19	68	Bright
London	1.9	19	68	Bright
Birmingham	1.9	19	68	Bright
Manchester	1.9	19	68	Bright
Newcastle	1.9	19	68	Bright
Edinburgh	1.9	19	68	Bright
Glasgow	1.9	19	68	Bright
Cardiff	1.9	19	68	Bright
Belfast	1.9	19	68	Bright
Swansea	1.9	19	68	Bright
Torquay	1.9	19	68	Bright
Wexford	1.9	19	68	Bright

Abroad

Location	Sun	Rain	Max	Min
Madrid	1.9	19	68	Bright
Paris	1.9	19	68	Bright
Rome	1.9	19	68	Bright
London	1.9	19	68	Bright
Birmingham	1.9	19	68	Bright
Manchester	1.9	19	68	Bright
Newcastle	1.9	19	68	Bright
Edinburgh	1.9	19	68	Bright
Glasgow	1.9	19	68	Bright
Cardiff	1.9	19	68	Bright
Belfast	1.9	19	68	Bright
Swansea	1.9	19	68	Bright
Torquay	1.9	19	68	Bright
Wexford	1.9	19	68	Bright